Trade and Industry

News from DTI 3 January 1974 10p

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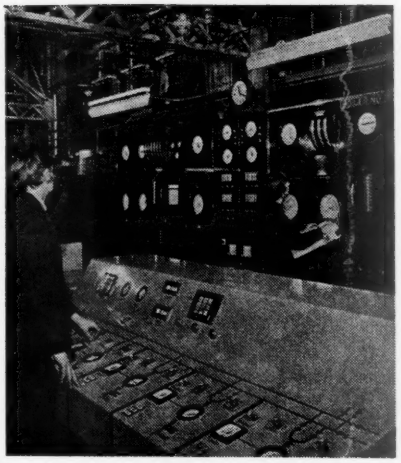
Trade and Industry



Boiler control room at Slough Trading Estate's own 67 megawatt power station, which provides electricity for 600 factories and over 2,500 homes and shops. Three of the five boilers can be fired by either gas or oil, and are at present operating on natural gas. Mr. Walker has announced that standby generators can under certain conditions be used by industry and commerce—page 21.

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We regret that, because of the energy crisis, it was not possible to publish the December 27, 1973, issue of *Trade and Industry* and that some articles, notices and illustrations have had to be held over from this issue.

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South Africa: a million a day market

By Mervyn Browne, lately Director of Trade Promotion in South Africa

BRITISH exports to the Republic of South Africa are running this year at around one million pounds sterling daily. Notwithstanding the increased trade opportunities now deriving from British membership of the European Economic Community, South Africa clearly remains and should continue to remain a highly valuable market for British exporters. Trading patterns are well established, there is much goodwill towards British suppliers through many long and personal principal-agent relationships. British business visitors are invariably well received, most commercial business is carried out in English, and there are excellent and regular scheduled shipping services. It would clearly be short-sighted to neglect or lose ground in such a favourable and traditional export market because new opportunities were offering elsewhere.

An expanding economy

Furthermore, after a couple of years in the commercial doldrums, there is every indication that South Africa is on the threshold of a new period of strong economic expansion. Government, business and economic spokesmen all confidently predict that this is so. For example, the Stellenbosch University Bureau of Economic Research, in a recent review of the South African economic scene, concluded that 'the period to the end of 1974 is one of the most favourable for growth for a long time'.

This upward trend in the economy has been confirmed by the experiences of recent British trade missions which at the conclusion of their visits have reported for example, 'prospects are now good'; 'the country is poised to go still further ahead'; and 'it is clear that prospects in the Republic are decidedly on the upturn'.

So now could well be an appropriate time to plan a business visit to South Africa for there is no substitute for personal contact, The need for regular visits is invariably stressed by British missions from their experience in South Africa. Again, to quote from reports by some of the 1973 missions: 'The Mission wishes to emphasise the need for more regular visits by UK principals'; 'Visits at least every 18 months, possibly annually, should be contemplated'; 'Almost everyone in our group has already stated that he will be returning to the market quite soon'; 'There is no doubt that all the members are well satisfied with their visit and will certainly return to South Africa in the near future'.

Wide ranging opportunities

South African imports represent about 20 per cent of GNP, indicating a higher dependence on imports than most countries. Imports include something of almost everything, so within this total there are opportunities for exporters of virtually every type of product—industrial plant, components and materials, mining equipment, agricultural machinery and consumer goods.

The manufacturing sector is expanding steadily and there will be rising demand for capital plant and equipment for factory expansions now that growth has been resumed. It is believed that there should be particularly good prospects for materials handling equipment, machine tools, packaging, textile, food and drink processing machinery, vehicle accessories and parts, scientific control and measuring apparatus, electronic components, hand tools and industrial fasteners.

Many major development projects

Export opportunities also arise from the wide range of massive development projects and infrastructure expansions now in hand. Brief mention of only some of these major development projects now on the drawing board or already under construction illustrates the pace and breadth of South African economic development.

The Electricity Supply Commission's capital development programme to 1982 is expected to cost R2,000 million including an early start on a new 3,000 MW coal-powered station. The country's first nuclear power station, estimated to cost R150 million, is being planned without as yet a definite time-table but probably to be operational by the early 1980s, and in May this year the Government announced plans to build a R550 million uranium enrichment plant for completion also by the early 1980s.

In the transport sector a R200 million 850 km rail link is being built from Sishen in the northern Cape Province to Saldanha Bay, north of Cape Town, for the export of iron ore; extra rail capacity is being developed for the export of coal from the Witbank area in the Eastern Transvaal through Richards Bay on the Natal coast, the whole project estimated to cost around R166 million; an underground railway system for Johannesburg is under consideration.

At Richards Bay an exciting new harbour complex mainly for handling bulk products is already under construction, to include ultimately termini for bulk handling of coal and other

raw materials, an oil refinery, and probably other follow-on projects such as an ethylene cracker and other petro-chemical plants. Similar new harbour work is to be done at Saldanha Bay where expenditure on berths and bulk handling is estimated at around R70 million. Two dry docks are planned for Saldanha Bay, able to accommodate vessels up to 500,000 tons, one for scheduled and one for emergency repairs. A R100 million development for Cape Town harbour is also to go ahead.

ISCOR, the national steel corporation, has massive development plans in hand involving extensions costing some R1,300 million during the first stage to 1976 to its three existing steel works. In addition a fourth completely new steel complex is likely to be built at Saldanha at an estimated cost of R600 million.

Numerous large new mining expansions are in hand the iron ore mine development at Sishen will cost upwards of R90 million; a mine and associated silicon metal smelter is going up in the Northern Transvaal at an estimated cost of R17 million; the mining and treatment of ilmenite in Zululand is under investigation; a uranium mining complex is to be built following successful pilot plant operations at Rossing in South West Africa.

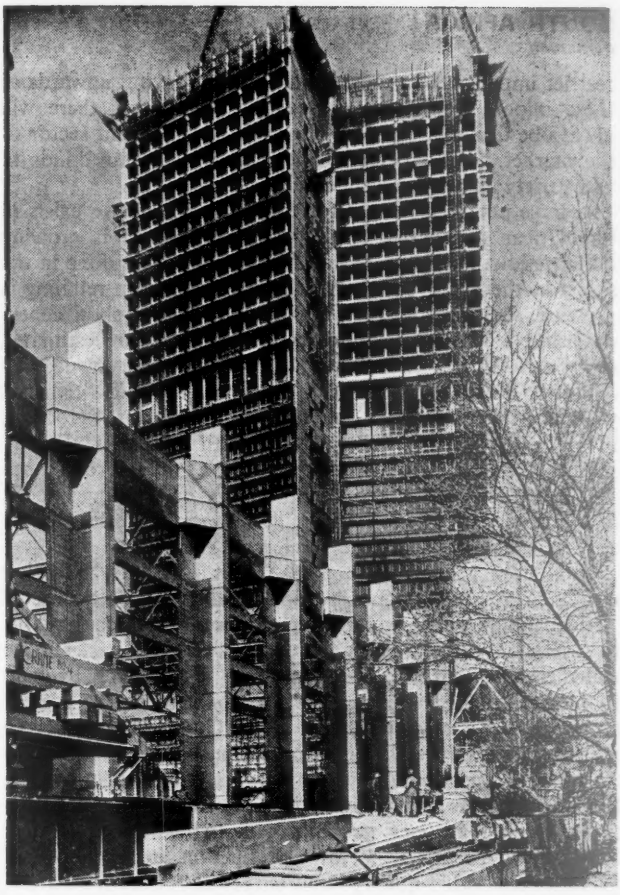
Television is to be introduced in 1976. The studio complex is under construction and the equipment being purchased.

The purchase of British capital equipment for some of the above developments is facilitated by large buyer credits available to ISCOR, ESCOM, the Industrial Development Corporation and the South African Post Office through London merchant banks, backed by ECGD guarantees.

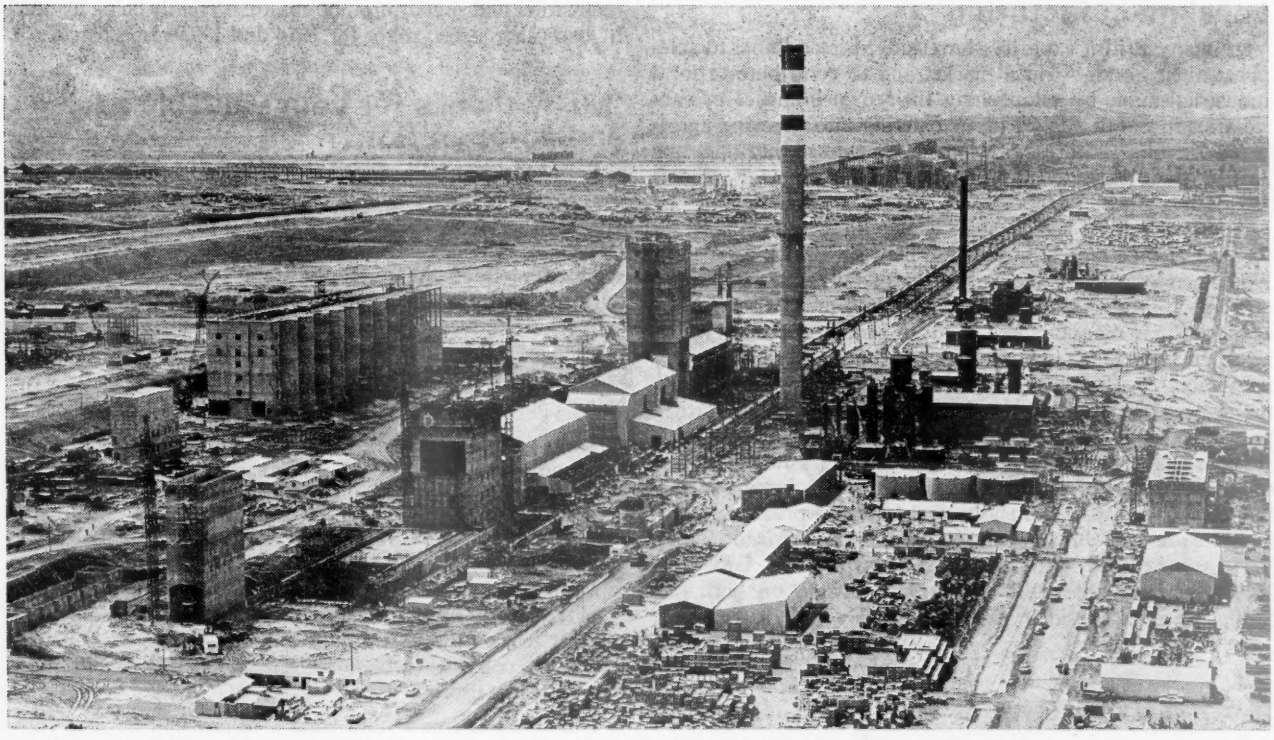
Consumer goods too

In the consumer goods sector export opportunities are more restricted as South Africa is able to supply from her own factories a big proportion of her needs in many consumer goods. And in this sector import permits still quite severely

(*continued on next page*)



South African Broadcasting Corporation complex under construction in Johannesburg. The building includes facilities for television, and Marconi, Pye and EMI are among British firms awarded contracts for television equipment.



ISCOR'S steel complex under construction at Newcastle in Natal. Distington Engineering, Davy and United Engineering Co. and Air Products are among British firms supplying plant.

restrict imports and protective tariffs are moving upwards as these import restrictions are eased. Nevertheless there will always be demand, especially from the very affluent sector of the market, for high quality merchandise of many kinds to add variety and supplement local supplies.

A huge potential market for consumer goods also exists in the African population whose effective demand is growing quite rapidly. Although most African shopping is done in the shops in the White areas, African involvement in retailing is growing. A recent instruction booklet for African shopkeepers published by the local subsidiary of a UK company estimated that in 1970 approximately 6,000 shops were owned by Africans, over 60 per cent had been owned for less than six years and that these shops sold about R180 million of groceries in the year. Another survey by a South African University published this year estimated that the four million urban Non-Whites spent over R1,000 million in 1970 on consumer goods and services, of which R153 million was on clothing. This scale of spending must have accelerated since 1970.

It is now generally accepted that the country's further economic expansion depends upon a fuller and better use of African manpower. A wider range of jobs is becoming available to Africans and the level of their wages is rising. Ministers have stated recently that it was necessary for Black workers to share in South Africa's prosperity to a greater extent than at present and have also reaffirmed that it is not Government policy to prevent employers with the co-operation of the trade unions from taking steps to improve the productive use of Non-White labour. These trends must increase African spending, particularly on consumer goods. Again, whilst much of this demand will be met from local production, it will also spill over into the higher quality imported sector for many Africans are discerning buyers who demand especially, for example in their clothing purchases, expensive items and international brands.

Local manufacturing

Very many British exporters have judged it desirable to safeguard their South African market and to contribute to local industrialisation by establishing their own branches or subsidiaries in South Africa, or by entering into licensing agreements or joint ventures with local companies. More than one British trade mission has included in its report a recommendation that the possibility of local manufacture or assembly should be investigated. The South African authorities would welcome more co-operation between British and South African enterprises in the processing of raw materials locally and in the production of components in South Africa for incorporation in manufactured goods in Britain. Processes which might be undertaken include the benefication of base minerals; manufacture of semi's of iron and steel, ferro alloys, ferro manganese and even advanced types of steel; and the further processing of wool before export.

Industrial expansion is welcomed by the authorities not only for balance of payments reasons through import saving but also to provide more jobs for African workers. Special facilities are available to firms setting up in the African Homelands or scheduled Border Areas adjacent to them. Guidance leaflets are available from the DTI in Britain on both the setting up of a subsidiary in South Africa and on licensing agreements.

How can the official services help you?

Because South Africa is a priority market there is a substantial programme of British Overseas Trade Board assisted activities designed to help and support British exporters in South Africa and a list of these planned for 1974 accompanies this article. It is hoped that there is something in it of interest and help to most exporters.

Some 15 official British trade missions visit South Africa each year. About 10 are normally sponsored by Chambers of Commerce representing almost every region of Britain. In 1973, for example, missions were sponsored by London, Westminster, Bristol, Dundee, Birmingham, Leicester, Walsall and Slough Chambers of Commerce and the Development Corporation for Wales. The other five or so are trade association-sponsored; again 1973 was representative, with missions organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the Hydraulic Association, the Agricultural Engineers Association, the Gauge and Tool Association and the Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters.

A second form of BOTB assistance to exporters to South Africa is through joint ventures—British sections at South African trade exhibitions. Such exhibitions are naturally much smaller events than those staged in Europe but they are improving year by year and some are very worth while. In 1973 there have been joint ventures in South Africa at specialist exhibitions catering for contract furnishing, instrumentation and control, food processing and plastics and packaging. Almost 60 British firms exhibited in these joint ventures. 1974 will probably see similar promotions in trade exhibitions devoted to hotel catering and supplies, building materials, materials handling, electrical plant and equipment and mining equipment.

The leader of one group which exhibited in 1973 subsequently wrote in a letter to *The Times*: '. . . this joint venture was the first time our Association had been involved with a Government Department and I can only say that we were delighted with all the co-operation and expertise extended by the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the DTI'.

Thirdly, to assist in the consumer goods sector, BOTB cooperate with department store groups in mounting special promotions of British goods. One such South African retail group put on a British promotion earlier this year in nine of their stores and similar promotions are currently being planned by two other store groups for 1974 and 1975 respectively.

'Many thanks for your valuable advice and co-operation'

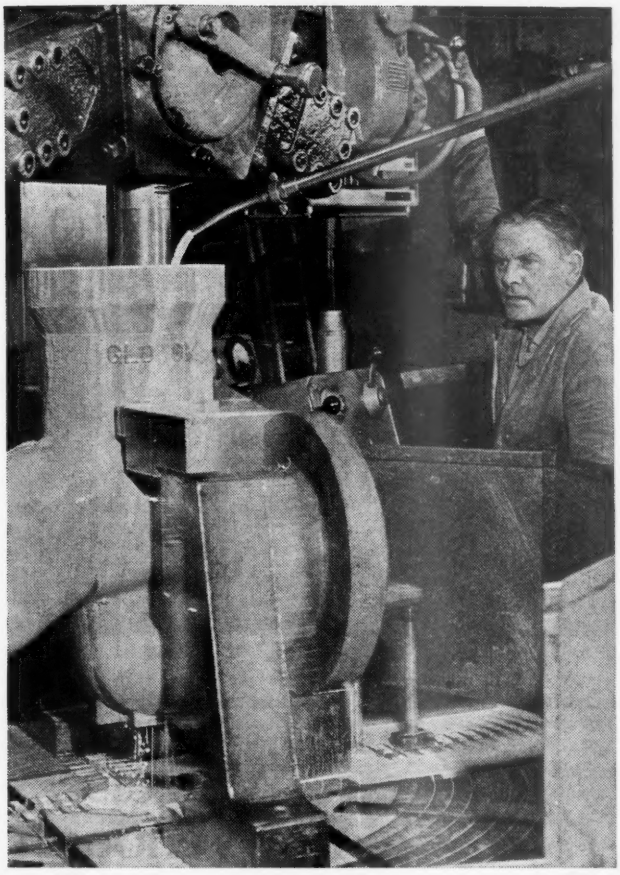
For exporters who prefer to visit South Africa independently the Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House in London or the export sections of the DTI Regional Offices in Britain, and the commercial sections of the Consulates-General in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban are only too ready to help and advise. The following random extracts from recent letters of appreciation received by the Consulates in South Africa are not published for smugly satisfied Civil Servants but as proof that exporters can seek the help of posts with confidence.

'I was greatly impressed with the work that had been done for me which made my job much easier . . .'

'Your Mr. X came up trumps with a contract which may prove to be a very wonderful opening into South Africa for me.'

'Many thanks for your assistance both prior and during our visit; you will no doubt be as pleased as us that it was as a direct result of your introduction that we have appointed what we consider to be an extremely suitable organisation to represent us.'

'The contacts made, and what I believe can develop into excellent business, is due to the efforts made on my behalf by Mr. Y.'



Precision machining a control valve in the factory of Serck Controls Ltd., Gloucester, producers of one of the largest ranges of control valves in the world. Mr. Barry Lakey, marketing manager, hopes to interest South Africa's petro-chemical industry in the valves when he joins Engtrade 25—the British Engineering Industries Association trade mission (January 26 to February 11).

So contact your nearest DTI office. Tell them exactly what help you want from them and from the posts in South Africa.

And come to see the South African market at first hand. There is a British Airways flight to Johannesburg every day.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD PROMOTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA IN 1974

TRADE MISSIONS		
Engineering Industries Association	Jan. 27 — Feb.	10
Merseyside Chamber of Commerce	Feb. 2 — Feb.	16
Leather Institute	Feb. 17 — Mar.	1
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce	Mar. 3 — Mar.	23
Luton and Dunstable Chamber of Commerce	Mar. 17 — Apr.	7
Glasgow Chamber of Commerce	Mar. 31 — Apr.	20
Bristol and West Exporters Association	Apr. 21 — May	11
Kent and Sussex Export Club	May 5 — May	25
Development Corporation for Wales	May 26 — June	7
Leeds Chamber of Commerce	June 9 — June	25
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Sept. 15 — Sept.	27
Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce	Oct. 6 — Oct.	18
Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Oct. 20 — Nov.	1
Lighting Industries Federation	Nov. 3 — Nov.	23
Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders	Nov. 10 — Dec.	7
Engineering Industries Association	Nov. 24 — Dec.	6
JOINT VENTURES IN TRADE EXHIBITIONS (all in Johannesburg)		
Hotel and Catering (London Chamber of Commerce)	Feb. 25 — Mar.	2
Electra 74 (BEAMA)	July 1 — July	5
Mines 74 (London Chamber of Commerce)	July 1 — July	5
International SA Building, including Airex and Construction Machinery (Building materials Export Group and HEVAC)	Aug. 1 — Aug.	8
International Material Handling (Birmingham Engineering and Building Centre)	Oct. 22 — Oct.	26
STORE PROMOTIONS		
John Orr Group	September	

BOTB plans with industry

THE British Overseas Trade Board has been pressing ahead with its objective of working out with industry a joint export promotion strategy for the major markets of the world. The Board has now given the seal of approval to its promotional plans for 1974/75 financial year and to the future shape of its discussions with industry to identify product priority in some of our major markets.

The venture, known as the Product Selection Exercise, began when Posts in major markets were invited to identify products which seemed to hold the best export prospects for British industry. Short market reports were prepared by way of briefing for the staff of General Export Services Branch of Export Services Promotion Division who then discussed them with trade associations and individual firms with the object of agreeing, for each major market, a list of products on which industry set high export priority and on which BOTB might most effectively concentrate its efforts.

The discussions were much welcomed by industry and were completed in sufficient time to influence the shape of the Board's promotional programme for 1974/75. Interviews were conducted with a total of 70 trade associations and 180 firms. Posts selected a total of 87 product groups as suitable for priority treatment and, in the course of consultations, industry endorsed on average 60 per cent of Posts' selections. Discussions themselves were based on reports produced by overseas Posts about export opportunities in particular product sectors.

The practical effect of the Exercise will be to guide the Board and its Area Advisory Groups at home and Posts overseas in such things as the planning of missions, joint ventures, the export marketing research scheme and visiting programmes. It should also lead to an increased flow of relevant commercial intelligence through the Export Intelligence Service, a greater awareness of the opportunities which the selection exercise has revealed and hence a greater demand from industry for information, advice and assistance in promoting the sale of products and services falling into the selected groups in some of our major markets.

The Board does not propose to publicise product lists for individual countries. It has no wish to alert overseas competitors to its plans.

Product lists are expected to have a life span of about three years which is the minimum length of time over which a properly planned programme of support can be conceived and carried through. Nevertheless, changes can and do take place quite rapidly in economic circumstances, at home and overseas, which affect industry's abilities to export and the Board will keep its product lists under review and make additions and deletions as may become necessary in consultation with the industry sectors concerned.

The Board's future activities will not be exclusively in support of the priority products. Its policy is to support any British firm with the will and capacity to trade in any market of the world where export opportunities are known to exist. The Board's resources are not, however, unlimited and since its foundation it has endorsed and sought to refine a flexible policy of selectivity in the provision of export services aimed at meeting the needs of industry wherever possible and in whichever market it happens to be trading.

West Germany's Equipment Safety Law

THE Federal Republic of Germany imported more than £539 million worth of goods from the UK during 1972. It ranks second only to the USA as the major market for UK exports. With UK entry into the EEC the importance of Germany for UK exports is clear; but, if manufacturers are to capitalise on their opportunities, it is important that they acquire an understanding of West Germany's Equipment Safety Law.

Technical Help to Exporters, a service sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, published during 1973 a guide entitled, *Federal Republic of Germany Equipment Safety Law*. This provides an English translation of the full text of the framework law and subsequent administrative regulations. It also contains useful explanatory notes, information on standards and a list of other relevant publications. To those who are not subscribers to the THE service, it is now available, price £5, from Les Miles, The British Standards Institution, Marylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead HP2 45Q.

At the end of January London is the most important place in the Hardware World

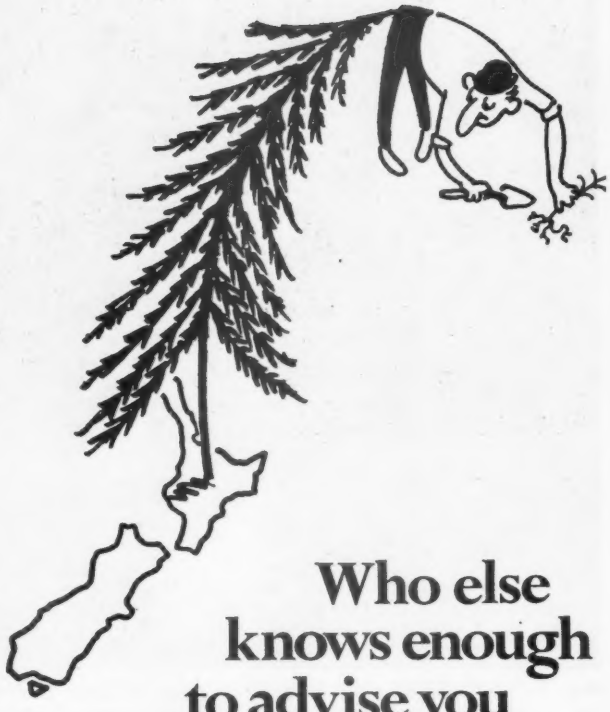
The 20th HTF will be the largest and most comprehensive trade fair of its kind. Over 700 exhibitors, 30% of whom will show goods manufactured outside Britain will occupy the whole Olympia complex. Nearly 40,000 products for home, garden and workshop will be on show, many of them for the first time. Which is why the HTF attracts over 15,000 foreign visitors.

The HTF is an export-orientated fair with outstanding facilities for buyers from overseas. For exhibitors it provides a unique springboard for selling into the Common Market and the UK.

So if your business is hardware, write now for a detailed brochure and free admission tickets (trade enquiries only) to:

Universal Exhibitions Limited
PO Box 43, High Wycombe, Bucks, England
Telephone: High Wycombe (0494) 881891/2/3
Telex: UE Chamcom London 888941

INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR
Jan 28th–Feb 1st, 1974 Olympia London



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A party of senior Indonesian officials, in Britain as guests of the Government, recently visited the Port of Liverpool. During their visit they discussed port administration with senior management of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company and toured cargo handling and container terminal areas. Here, in one of the modern packing sheds of the Seaforth Dock Container Terminal are (left to right): Mr. Lonto, Aide to Lt.-Col. Patompo; Dr. Machmoeddin Noor, Director of Local Government Affairs; Dr. Hasan Basri Durin, Mayor of Padang; a representative of the Central Office of Information; Mr. Fred Jones, Senior Assistant Container Terminal Manager, who conducted their tour; Lt.-Col. M. Daeng Patompo, Mayor of Ujang Pandang.

Northern Ireland industry's drive set for Australasia and Far East

NEW ZEALAND, Australia, Hong Kong and Japan are to be the focus of a concerted 1974 export drive by Ulster industry for the third time in three years. Seventeen Northern Ireland companies, along with eight English concerns, are to take part in a six-week sales and promotion tour of these markets. This 'hard sell' trade mission is sponsored by the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry and supported by British Overseas Trade Board.

Most of the Northern Ireland companies are from the textile industry and represent a broad cross-section of this sector. Products they will be promoting include household textiles (in linen, cotton and man-made fibres), twine, cord and threads, yarns and fashion materials. The Ulster meat trade will also be involved in the mission. as will representatives from glass-making and pharmaceutical companies.

Goodwill generated

A number of the companies also took part in the 1971 and 1973 missions to these markets. On this occasion members will seek to exploit the goodwill generated by the earlier missions and the increasing international appreciation that during the past few years Northern Ireland industry, in the face of considerable problems, has continued to expand and fulfil its commitments to customers all over the world. In the past four years industrial production in Northern Ireland, states the Chamber, has gone up by over 20 per cent and in the five years up to 1973 trade at current prices has risen by 77 per cent and total external sales by 84 per cent. Mr. David Howell, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, has described this performance as 'a mini economic miracle'.

A total of 20 companies will visit New Zealand and Australia, and 10 will visit Hong Kong and Japan. Selling is focused on six commercial centres, with the itinerary as follows: Melbourne, February 2-9; Sydney, February 9-16; Auckland, February 16-23; Wellington, February 23-March 1; Hong Kong, March 2-9; Tokyo, March 9-17.

Gauging markets for tools in US

THE Gauge and Tool Makers Association's two-week sales mission to the United States last month was led by Thomas Mercer Ltd.'s marketing director Norman Pratt. The mission consisted of 15 executives from many leading gauge and tool manufacturers in this country and its objective was to investigate potential sales outlets along the West and Mid-West coasts.

To facilitate this operation, the British Consulate staff prepared an itinerary and provided the mission with general and local details about the markets to be studied. During the visit the group stayed one week in Chicago and the other in Los Angeles.

In sponsoring the mission, GTMA were confident the American market has become more buoyant and were satisfied that a move into these coastal areas would bring about a substantial improvement in our export achievements.

While in America, Mr. Pratt held meetings with his company's main agents—B. C. Ames of Boston—and met a few sub-agents. Through the services of Ames, which is a manufacturer, Mercer has gained considerable business on the East Coast and it is hoped that as a result of the visit a similar degree of market penetration for the company's range of electronic, pneumatic and mechanical gauging systems will be achieved on West Coasts.

Dundee Chamber outward bound in BOTB-backed trade venture

FOR the second time in 10 months an outward trade mission sponsored by Dundee Chamber of Commerce has visited the offshore oil centres of Houston and New Orleans. The mission was supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

'Although the need for UK industry to enter the offshore manufacturing and service market is of prime importance the possibilities of inward investment should not be overlooked,' said John Aitken, deputy director of the Dundee Chamber. He served as co-ordinator and manager of the mission in the United States. This was his third visit to North America in 12 months.

Diverse interests

'The area for exporting to such markets on a global scale as well as to the North Sea is tremendous as further reliable sources of crude oil and natural gas become increasingly necessary,' he continued. 'With such diverse interests represented on the mission it will be seen that not only Dundee and Tayside but Scotland and the UK generally could benefit from a successful two-weeks' business in the United States.'

With the steady build up of marine base and onshore manufacturing activity in the Tayside Region the Mission was thought by the Chamber to be well-timed. Cities scheduled to be visited by members of the mission included Houston, New Orleans, Dallas, Tulsa, Los Angeles and New York.

Earlier visits

The duration of the visit was 15 days from December 1.

This enterprising event was the sixth outward trade mission in which the Dundee Chamber has been involved this year. The first was to Los Angeles and Houston in February. This was followed by a joint Dundee/Glasgow Chamber Mission to the Lower Gulf States and United Arab Emirates. Shortly after, a mission went out to South Africa. In September, another joint Dundee/Glasgow Chamber capacity mission visited North America; such was demand that an 'overflow' visit had to be arranged at short notice.

Mission members

List of representatives: Thomas C. Keay Ltd., Dundee (R. Wallwork), engineering manufacturing facilities for oilfield equipment; Aberdeen Service Co. (North Sea) Ltd. (Sidlaw Industries Ltd.), Dundee (T. E. T. Greaves), engineering manufacturing facilities for oilfield equipment and offshore service base; Ultraglide Ltd., Montrose (Dr. A. Jemmet), specialist lubricants and oils for offshore installations, etc.; James Kerr and Son (Glenrothes) Ltd., Glenrothes (J. A. Kerr), oil pipeline installations, servicing and testing; Ferranti Ltd., Edinburgh (H. Hunter Gordon), electrical systems, pipeline and production, telemetry and computer course, etc.; Foster Wheeler John Brown, London and Dunbarton (W. H. Fraser), offshore engineering, fabrication and management; British Oxygen Computer Centre, London and Aberdeen (D. E. Hendon), computer services, joint ventures on teleprocessing systems and petroleum engineering systems.

Generalised System of Preferences for the enlarged Community for 1974

1. Introduction

As from January 1, 1974 the United Kingdom will be operating the Generalised System of Preferences of the enlarged European Economic Community.

Because negotiations with the Commission and the other Member States have continued well into December the final details of the scheme as it will be applied by the United Kingdom were not settled in time for either the publication by January 1 of a revised Customs Public Notice 343 or the inclusion in Part 10B of the Customs Tariff operative from January 1, 1974, of the GSP preferential rates of duty to be applied to imports of eligible goods.

Such a notice and an amendment to the Tariff will be published at the earliest possible date. Meanwhile amendment No. 5 to the Tariff will include the general product coverage of the EEC scheme but will not, except where they are NIL, give the GSP rates of duty.

The full details of the rates of duty and product coverage will be advised to inquirers at Customs Collectors' Offices, pending publication of a further tariff amendment. Full details of the regulations governing the scheme will also be published in a special edition of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*; at the time of going to press it is not known whether this edition will be available by the year end but if not it will be published early in the New Year and will be available from HMSO. In the meantime the following paragraphs give an outline of the main features of the new scheme, in amplification of the Notice to Importers published in the issue of *Trade and Industry* of October 11, 1973.

2. General

The EEC scheme provides for complete relief from import duty within tariff quotas and ceilings for almost all manufactures and semi-manufactures in the industrial sector. In the case of agricultural products included in the scheme it generally provides for reduced rates of duty. In addition, some aspects of the present UK scheme will continue in parallel with the EEC scheme (see paragraph 9 below).

3. Product coverage

The product coverage of the EEC scheme differs in certain respects from that of the UK scheme. Broadly the essential differences are that primary products are excluded from the EEC scheme, while the coverage of processed agricultural products is generally rather more limited. The EEC scheme does, however, have a more extensive coverage of textile products and also includes some hydrocarbon oil products.

4. Eligible beneficiary countries

The full list of beneficiary developing countries and territories in the 1974 scheme is the same as in the UK scheme of 1973 except for the addition of Romania for whom, however, the coverage of eligible products is more restricted than for the other beneficiaries and the exclusion of Malta for whom arrangements are being made which will ensure no less favourable treatment than that available under GSP. It should also be noted that many textile products are only eligible for GSP treatment when imported from certain independent developing countries.

5. Tariff quotas and ceilings

A number of items in Chapters 25-99 are subject to tariff free quotas. This means that imports of these goods will only qualify for admission into the UK at the free GSP rate up to the limit of the UK's share of a Community tariff quota. Thereafter imports will be admitted on payment of the appropriate full rate of duty.

There is a further limitation (known as the 'butoir') in that goods of any one developing country may not take up more than a certain percentage of the Community tariff quota for the particular product. (For further guidance on this aspect, see paragraph 3 of the Notice to Importers referred to in paragraph 1 above.)

Other industrial imports benefiting from GSP but not subject to quotas are subject to ceilings at the Community level. Imports under these ceilings are not divided among Member States and when a ceiling is reached a decision is taken at the Community level as to whether the normal rate of duty in Member States should or should not be restored. As in the case of the 'butoirs' for GSP tariff quotas, within the ceilings there are also inner ceilings on the amount of each item for importation from any one supplying country.

Details of the goods to which GSP tariff quotas apply will be found in Part 11 of the Tariff and the greyhound method of allocation to importers will be employed (see Customs Notice 771).

6. Agricultural products

Generally processed agricultural products within the EEC scheme are not subject to tariff quotas; but exceptionally tariff quota restrictions will apply to a limited number of products. In the case of imports into the UK the rates to be applied at January 1, 1974 to products included in the EEC scheme will often be lower than those shown in the relevant Regulation.

7. Customs procedure

The existing customs procedures for claiming GSP treatment on importation of goods into the UK will be unchanged except for the operation of GSP tariff quotas for certain goods (see paragraph 5). The certificate of origin required to support the claim will continue to be Form A except for certain postal importations. Details of the procedures and qualifying conditions will be published in Customs Notice 343, a revised version of which will be available at the earliest possible date.

8. Rules of origin

The rules of origin under which goods will qualify are virtually the same as under the UK scheme. The consignment rule is enlarged to allow goods to qualify provided they have been transported direct to the Community (which includes the UK) instead of, as hitherto, direct to the UK.

9. Other GSP arrangements

Although the UK is due to apply the enlarged Community's scheme on January 1, in two respects the UK's present scheme will partially survive:

(a) The UK GSP scheme will be continued in full for the 'Standstill' countries, that is the 'Associable' Commonwealth countries (eg Nigeria and Jamaica) and certain developing countries and territories already associated with the Community (eg under the Yaoundé Convention). This forms part of the 'standstill' arrangements granted to these countries until January 31, 1975 under Article 109 of the Act of Accession by which time it is expected that a new enlarged association agreement will have been negotiated. This means that GSP imports from these countries which enter the UK under these standstill arrangements will not be counted against the quotas and ceilings provided for under the Community scheme.

(b) For the other (non-standstill) developing countries which were beneficiaries of the UK scheme on January 1, 1972, the UK concessions on products wholly excluded from the Community's scheme will be phased out gradually. (For products in the Community's scheme, of course, the UK concessions will be replaced by those of the Community.) The products affected are mainly 'primary' products and some agricultural products. The concessionary rates will be 'transiting' rates, calculated from the UK January 1, 1972 GSP duties (generally zero) and will move progressively towards the CCT in accordance with the timetable for tariff alignment laid down in Articles 39 and 59 of the Act of Accession.

Entry under both of these arrangements will be subject to compliance with the present UK GSP origin and consignment rules.

10. Method of presentation in the UK tariff

The lists of eligible goods, of beneficiary countries and of rates of duty will be shown in Part 10B of the UK tariff. The schedule of eligible goods will include not only goods in the EEC scheme but also goods which, although not in that scheme, were in the 1972 UK GSP scheme, because such goods will for certain categories of countries be eligible for the GSP transiting rate or under the GSP standstill arrangements, for the UK GSP preferential rate applied on January 1, 1972 (see paragraph 9 above).

11. Further information

Fuller details of the scheme, including the lists of goods subject to tariff quotas (see paragraph 5), rates of duty for agricultural products (see paragraph 6) to be applied by the UK and the product coverage and rates for goods covered by the arrangements outlined in paragraph 9, will be given in a subsequent issue of *Trade and Industry*. Inquiries on any of these matters should be directed to Mr. Cowley (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 5468).

Suspension of duties on parts and components for constructing aircraft in the EEC

AN application is being made under Article 28 of the Treaty of Rome to suspend import duties on the goods included in the annex to this notice where they are intended for use in the construction in the EEC of aircraft of types of an empty weight exceeding 15,000 kg which had not entered into regular service with a Community airline before January 1, 1974 (eg European Airbus and Concorde).

If any UK producer considers that he could now or in the near future supply parts for those aircraft falling within the descriptions set out in the annex and that a suspension of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC on those products would be detrimental to his interests, he should supply full details of the products concerned to the Department of Trade and Industry. Respondents should state whether or not they have been approached by the aircraft manufacturers or have themselves offered to supply the equipment concerned for any particular aircraft. Copies of correspondence would be useful.

It would be helpful if any component manufacturer wishing to oppose suspension of the CCT on any particular item could provide full details of any specific component they cannot supply for any one or more of the aircraft concerned in so far as those components fall within one of the wide descriptions of goods included in the annex, some of which they can supply. This would assist in the preparation of a list of components which may not at present be available from UK component makers for the construction of any particular aircraft.

If UK aircraft or engine builders are importing from non-Community sources any materials or components for constructing aircraft falling within the definition set out above and if they wish suspension of import duties on such products to be considered, they should provide the following information in respect of each product:

a. A suggested tariff definition of the articles concerned;
b. A tariff heading number in the UK Tariff;
c. The value of components expected to be imported during 1974;
d. The country in which the articles are manufactured;
e. The name of any producers of similar goods in the UK or in another Member State of the Community.

Application should be made even where relief is currently being claimed under Section 7 of the Import Duties Act 1958.

UK component makers will be given an opportunity to comment on any application for duty suspension which may be made by a UK aircraft or engine manufacturer and which the Department accepts as a prima facie candidate for action under Article 28 to the Treaty of Rome.

All the information requested in this notice should be sent not later than January 7, 1974 to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 5519).

Tariff heading	Qty/AC	Designation	Type P/N	RFC
85.11	3	Galley unit	Accord. to A.300 B spec.	5-47
94.01	2	Passenger single seat (tourist)	TL 25.1106.72	+5.60
	126	Passenger double seat (tourist)	Accord. to A.300 B spec.	
	5	Passenger triple seat (tourist)	TL25/2057/71	5.63
85.15	1	HF transceiver	Collins 618T2/522.1501.041	3.27 SL
	1	HF control panel	Collins 714E3/522.2457.036	3.27 SL
	2	VHF/COM transceiver	Collins 618M2B/522.4088.001	
85.15	2	VHF/COM control box	Gables G.2933	
85.15	2	VOR receiver	Bendix RVA 33A/207.0750.3305	
85.15	1	Selcal decoder	Motorola NA.135	
	1	Selcal control box	Gables G.4036	2.230 SL
85.13	1	Public address amplifier	Collins 346D-1B/522.4538.002	
85.14	5	Hand microphone	LEM DDTI 1291 (AF)	2.49 SL+
		Hand microphone		3.93 SL
	5	Hand microphone	Telephonics RS 38EMV (AZ-IB)	3.93 SL
	5	Hand microphone	Holmberg 57DT3-F-DLH6 (LH-SN)	3.93 SL
85.14	3	Boom set	Holmberg-Holmco 1451E1 (AF)	3.93 SL
			CD 307 M (AF)	
	5	Head set	Telephonics 20046-1 (LH-SN-IB-AZ)	3.93 SL
85.14	3	P.A. Microphone	Carter CE 603.2107 (LH-SN-IB-AZ)	3.110 SL
85.14	7	Cabin attendant's cabin head set	Carter CE 530324 (LH-SN-IB-AZ)	3.110 SL
90.28	1	Digital flight data recorder (DFDR)	Teledyne 70.203 F/2223980	
	1	Accelerometer	Teledyne 70.204/2222604	
	1	Control panel (DEP)	Teledyne 70.202J/2223574	
	1	Flight data acquisition unit (FDAU)	Teledyne 70.201G/2222601.6	
90.28	1	Maintenance performance recorder	Teledyne 70.207A/222.2607	3.31 SL
	1	Maintenance performance recorder cassette (50 hr)	Teledyne 70.107B/222.3974.2	3.31 SL
92.11	1	Cockpit voice-recorder monitor microphone	Sundstrand 103.808.0001	
	1	Cockpit voice recorder	Sundstrand V557/103.600	
	1	Magazine	Sundstrand 103.630	
92.11	1	Music and prerecorded announcement reproducer	TBD	3.89 SL
	1	Marker beacon receiver	Collins 51Z4/522.2996.011	
85.15	2	ADF Receiver	Collins 51Y7/777.1492002	
	2	ADF control box	Gables G. 3981	
85.15	2	ATC transponder	Collins 621A6/787.6211.001	
	1	ATC dual control panel	Gables G. 3816	
85.15	2	DME interrogator	King KDM.7000.01/066.1019.01	
85.15	1	Weather radar transceiver	Bendix RDRIF	
	2	Weather radar indicator		
	1	Weather radar dual control box		3.29 SL
85.15	1	Weather radar antenna	TBD	3.29 SL
85.15	2	ILS Receiver	Bendix RIA.32A/2070724.3201	3.28 SL
85.14	2	Megaphone	Holmin A12-SA	3.92
85.15	2	Emergency transmitter beacon	Garret rescue 99/607690-2 Series 3	3.91

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

Dept. *Export Invoicing* To *Mr C. Hopkins*

From *Admin. Services Manager* *Tuesday*

Subject

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New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 3301/73 amending Regulation 2637/70 on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in oils and fats as regards the duration of validity of import licences with advance fixing in the olive oil market. (*Official Journal* L338, December 7, 1973)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 3302/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 193/70 establishing the procedure for giving effect to measures to promote the marketing of oranges and mandarins in the Community. (*Official Journal* L338, December 7, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3303/73 fixing the reference prices for sweet oranges for the 1973/74 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L338, December 7, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 3304/73 derogating to Regulation (EEC) 1437/70 on storage contracts for table wine by suspending from operation until April 30, 1974, the application of Article 13 of Regulation 1437/70. (*Official Journal* L338, December 7, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3305/73 on the grant of private storage aids for certain wine-growing areas. (*Official Journal* L338, December 7, 1973)

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L338, December 12, 1973, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 73/374/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, of textiles other than cotton falling within heading No. ex 60.02 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in the other Member States.

Decision 73/375/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to prepared or preserved tunny (in hermetically closed containers) falling withing heading No. 16.04 ex E of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in USSR and in free circulation in Belgium.

Decision 73/376/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to toys of wood and other (except motors and movement mechanisms for toys and working models of a kind used for recreational purposes, and parts thereof) falling within heading No. 97.03 A and ex B of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States.

EEC/URUGUAY AGREEMENT—TEXT PUBLISHED: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L333, December 4, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3260/73 on the conclusion of the trade agreement between the EEC and Uruguay and also the text of the trade agreement itself.

Further information: Department of Trade and Indusrty, Commercial Relations and Exports Division 2, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5287 (general inquiries); DTI, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 474/476/7312 (import duties, taxes, etc. on imports into Uruguay), ext. 408/482/7174 (import duties and taxes, etc. on exports from Uruguay into the EEC other than the UK); DTI, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5542 (imports into the UK from Uruguay), 5490/5491 (UK tariff quotas).

EEC/GREECE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L338, December 7, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3287/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 610/72 published in the *Official Journal* L75, March 28, 1972, on the application of the provisions adopted within the framework of the Association established between the EEC and Greece relating to the movement of goods in the manufacture of which are used products which come from third countries and are not in free circulation either in the Community or in Greece.

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L335, December 5, 1973, contains the texts of the following Directives:

Directive 73/360/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to non-automatic weighing machines.

Directive 73/361/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the certification and marking of wire-ropes, chains and hooks.

Directive 73/362/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to material measures of length.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Standard Weights and Measures Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (tel. 01-834 4422 ext. 124).

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM—TEXTILES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L323, November, 24, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3188/73 on the definition of the concept of the origin of goods for purposes of the application of tariff preferences granted by the EEC in respect of certain textile products from developing countries.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5713).

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Crystal Glass (Descriptions) Regulations 1973

THE Crystal Glass (Descriptions) Regulations 1973 implement EEC Council Directive No. 69/493 relating to crystal glass and came into operation on December 19, 1973. They prohibit the supply of glassware falling within tariff heading No. 70.13 to which is applied any of the descriptions specified in the Regulations unless the glass is of the chemical composition and has the physical properties mentioned in relation to that description in British Standard 3828 (1973), as amended.

EEC Information Unit

The DTI's EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of entry into the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.

The Unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 2479, 2480 or 3579 for questions on EEC matters.

Duty remission on aircraft and aircraft parts

Aircraft

FROM January 1, 1974 remission of import duty on aircraft under Section 6 of the Import Duties Act 1958 will be restricted to aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg from all sources and to other aircraft and helicopters which qualify for entry from another Member State of the EEC at the intra Community rate of duty. The conditions set out in Section 6 will still apply. Applications will continue to be made on Form DFD1.

All other imported aircraft and helicopters will be subject to payment of United Kingdom import duty.

Aircraft parts

The present system for remitting import duty under Section 6 on parts for servicing imported aircraft which have themselves been admitted duty free will cease from January 1, 1974. For parts for servicing imported aircraft of an empty weight exceeding 15,000 kg United Kingdom duty will be totally suspended on the parts set out in Annex 1 below. The normal rate of duty is shown against each part. A restricted list of suspensions will, however, apply to types of imported Community-built aircraft which have not yet entered airline service. For parts for servicing imported aircraft of an empty weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg United duty will be totally suspended or payable at a reduced rate on the parts set out in Annex 2. The normal rates of duty are set out against each part.

The suspensions and reductions referred to above will apply whether or not the imported aircraft in which the parts are to be incorporated was admitted duty free under Section 6. It should however be noted that the duty suspensions or reductions in relation to parts falling under tariff headings numbers 85.15, 85.22, 90.14, 90.28 and 90.29 will apply in the case of parts for servicing the newer types of aircraft only to those series of aircraft which are defined in terms of certain parameters in Annex 3. The suspensions of duty under these tariff headings will apply to parts for servicing all series of the older types of imported aircraft. United Kingdom import duty will be payable on any imported parts not falling within Annexes 1 or 2 as qualified by Annex 3.

The suspensions and reductions of duty are conditional upon the parts being used, under Customs control, for the servicing of eligible aircraft. At importation goods should be entered with the Customs at the suspended or reduced rates of duty (which will be published in the United Kingdom Tariff) but security for the full rate of duty will be required until the goods are used. Further details of Customs procedures can be found in Notice 770 (Tariff liability dependent on end-use) which can be obtained from any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise.

These changes are being made to accord with the obligation incurred by the United Kingdom under the Treaty of Accession to the EEC to align its import duties progressively towards the rates actually being applied for the time being under the Common Customs Tariff of the Community.

During 1974 United Kingdom import duty will continue to be payable or not payable on the same basis, though not necessarily at the same rates, as in 1973 on parts for building aircraft in this country and for servicing such aircraft. This position is, however, likely to be modified at the beginning of 1975 by which time the EEC is expected to have completed a review of duty suspensions on parts for aircraft constructed in the Community.

Any inquiries arising out of this Notice should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division. In relation to duty remission on aircraft the address and telephone number is Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 5976). For information about the scope of tariff suspensions on parts the address is Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 5519). Inquiries about Customs matters should be addressed to HM Customs and Excise, International Customs Division (J), Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515, ext. 2570).

ANNEX 1

Parts for servicing imported aircraft of an empty weight, exceeding 15,000 kg.

Tariff heading number	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
ex 38.17	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers mentioned at No. 84.21 of this list	0%
ex 39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins etc.)	
	C. Other	
	I. Polyethylene	
	(b) in other forms	0%
	ex IV. Polypropylene, in one of the forms mentioned in notes 3(c) and 3(d) of Chapter 39	0%
	VII. Polyvinyl chloride	
	(b) in other forms	0%
	XIV. Other polymerisation or copolymerisation products:	
	(b) in other forms:	0%
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06 inclusive:	
	E. of other materials:	
	ex II. Other:	
	Articles for technical use and structural components	0%
40.09	Piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanised rubber	0%
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, inter-changeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds:	
	ex B. Other:	
	Tyres, for aircraft, of the following types:	
	15.00 x 16–14 ply	0%
	56.00 x 16–7–32 ply	0%
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber	
	ex B. Other:	
	Articles for technical use	0%
62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns)	
	ex C. Other:	
	Life-jackets	0%
	Passenger escape chutes	0%

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THE EXPORT FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Tariff heading number	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
68.13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (for example, asbestos board, thread and fabric; asbestos clothing, asbestos jointing), reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures:	
	B. Articles of asbestos:	
	III. Other	0%
68.14	Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials	0%
68.16	Articles of stone or of other mineral substances (including articles of peat), not elsewhere specified or included:	
	exB. Other:	
	Filters, washers and other articles of agglomerated coal or of graphite	0%
ex 73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron), or steel, excluding articles under No. 73.19:	
	Tubes and pipes, ready for fitting, usable as hydraulic conduits for fuel-oil or lubricants	0%
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel	0%
ex 73.24	Containers, of iron and steel for compressed or liquefied gas:	
	Containers intended for pressurisation	0%
ex 73.25	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel wire, but excluding insulated electric cables:	
	Steel cables for flight controls, ready for fitting	0%
73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel	0%
73.35	Springs and leaves for springs, or iron or steel	0%
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel:	
	ex B. Other:	
	Collars, flanges and other devices for fixing, jointing, clamping or spacing	0%
	Apparatus for cargo stowage	0%
ex 76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire:	
	Shapes bearing a specific manufacture number	0%
ex 76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium of a thickness exceeding 0.20 mm.:	
	Plates bearing a specific manufacture number	0%
ex 76.06	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefore, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium:	
	Tubes and pipes, ready for fitting, usable as hydraulic conduits or as conduits for fuel-oil or lubricants	0%
76.07	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium	0%
76.16	Other articles of aluminium:	
	C. Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, spikes and the like; bolts, nuts, screws and similar articles; washers and spring washers:	0%
	ex D. Other:	
	Collars, flanges and other devices for fixing, jointing, clamping or spacing	0%
81.04	Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof; cermets, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:	
	K. Titanium:	
	ex II. Wrought:	
	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and similar articles, complying with US standards	0%
ex 83.02	Base metal fittings and mountings of a kind suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, blinds, coachwork, saddlery, trunks, caskets and the like (including automatic door closers); base metal hat-racks, hat-pegs, brackets and the like:	
	Automatic door-closing devices and fittings and hinges of all kinds	0%
83.07	Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22):	0%
ex 83.09	Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods, handbags, or other textile or leather goods; tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets, of base metal:	
	Tubular rivets	0%
	Bifurcated rivets	0%
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines:	
	A. Aircraft engines designed for fitting with an airscrew or rotor of a power of:	
	I. 400 metric hp or less	0%
	II. More than 400 metric hp	0%
	ex D. Parts:	
	I. For aircraft engines	0%
ex 84.07	Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines):	
	Other hydraulic engines and motors	0%
84.08	Other engines and motors:	
	A. Reaction engines:	
	I. Turbo-jets developing a thrust of:	
	(a) 2,500 kg. or less	0%
	(b) more than 2,500 kg.	0%
	II. Other (for example, ram-jets, pulse-jets, rocket engines)	0%
	B. Gas turbines:	
	I. Turbo-propellers developing a power of:	
	(a) 1,500 metric hp or less	0%
	(b) More than 1,500 metric hp	0%
	II. Other	0%
	C. Other engines and motors	0%
	D. Parts:	
	I. Of reaction engines or of turbo-propellers	0%
	II. Other	0%
84.10	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo-pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds:	
	B. Other pumps	
	I. Pumps having a pressure capacity of 20 bars or more	0%
	II. Other pumps or pumps not specified	0%
	III. Parts:	
	of pumps referred to in I	0%
	of pumps referred to in II	0%
84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like:	
	A. Pumps and compressors:	
	II. Vacuum pumps creating a vacuum better than 10^{-3} Torr; centrifugal or axial compressors giving a compression ratio of not less than 2 and a flow of more than 3,000 m^3 per minute; stationary reciprocating compressors of a weight exceeding 2,000 kg.	0%
	III. Other pumps and compressors	0%
	ex IV. Parts	
	Of pumps and compressors referred to in II	0%
	Of pumps and compressors referred to in III	0%
	C. Fans, blowers and the like	0%
84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other):	
	A. Evaporators and condensers, excluding those for domestic refrigerators	0%
	ex B. Other:	
	Compression refrigerating equipment, specially designed for cooling air inside flying machines	0%
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling; rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising; steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporising, condensing or cooling; not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical:	
	C. Heat exchange units	0%
84.18	Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases:	
	C. Other:	
	ex II. Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases:	
	For liquids	0%
	For gases	0%
ex 84.21	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers (charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines:	
	Fire extinguishers for permanent fixing in aeroplanes	0%
	Their parts	0%
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23:	
	ex D. Other:	
	Jacks	0%
	Parts of jacks	0%
	Lifting, loading and unloading machinery for permanent fixing in aeroplanes	0%
ex 84.53	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data on to data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, not elsewhere specified or included:	
	Computers forming part of the navigation instruments or apparatus of No. 90.28, used exclusively to carry out the calculations appropriate to those instruments or apparatus	0%
84.55	Parts and accessories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of a kind falling within heading No. 84.51, 84.52, 84.53, or 84.54:	
	ex C. Other:	
	Parts and accessories for computers falling within No. ex 84.53 of this list	0%
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:	
	ex E. Other:	
	Air humidifiers and dehumidifiers	0%
	Starter motors, propellor regulators (valves) and servo-mechanisms	0%
	Windscreen wipers	0%
	Parts:	
	of starter motors, propellor regulators and servo-mechanisms	0%
	of the other apparatus referred to above	0%
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:	
	A. Pressure reducing valves	0%
	B. Others	0%

(*continued on next page*)

DUTY REMISSION ON AIRCRAFT
continued

Tariff heading number	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings	0%
ex 84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearing, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gearboxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings, except for crankshafts and cam-shafts for the engines of automatic vehicles	
	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings and plain shaft bearings for engines	0%
	Other	0%
84.64	Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other materials (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings	0%
84.65	Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter	0%
85.01	Electrical goods of the following descriptions: generators, motors, convectors (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors	0%
85.02	Electro-magnets; permanent magnets and articles of special materials for permanent magnets, being blanks of such magnets; electro-magnetic and permanent magnet chucks, clamps, vices and similar work holders; electro-magnetic clutches and couplings; electro-magnetic brakes; electro-magnetic lifting heads	0%
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs, and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators) and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines:	
	A. Starter motors, generators and cut-outs:	
	Starter motors for aircraft	0%
	Other	0%
	B. Ignition magnetos, including magneto-dynamos and magnetic flywheels	0%
	C. Glow plugs	0%
	D. Other	0%
85.12	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus; electric hair dressing appliances (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and electric smoothing irons; electro-thermic domestic appliances; electric heating resistors, other than those of carbon:	
ex B.	Electrical apparatus for heating aircraft and wing surfaces, mounted on propellor aeroplanes	0%
85.14	Microphones and stands therefor, loudspeakers; audio-frequency electrical amplifiers	0%
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:	
	A. Radiotelegraphic and radio-telephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras:	
	I. Transmitters	0%
	II. Transmitter-receivers	0%
	ex III. Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer, excluding radio-broadcasting or television apparatus	0%
	B. Other apparatus	0%
	ex C. Parts	
	II. Parts of base metal, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, the greatest diameter of which does not exceed 25 mm.:	
	of transmitters under AI	0%
	of other apparatus referred to above	0%
	III. Other:	
	of transmitters under AI	0%
	of other apparatus referred to above	0%
85.17	Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus (such as bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar and fire alarms), other than those of heading No. 85.09 or 85.16	0%
85.18	Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable	0%
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lampholders and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; printed circuits; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels:	0%
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs:	
	A. Filament lamps for lighting	0%
ex B.	Other:	
	Discharge lamps and tubes for lighting including combined filament and discharge lamps and tubes	0%
85.21	Thermionic, cold cathode and photocathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photo-cells; mounted piezo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic microcircuits:	
	A. Valves and tubes:	0%
	B. Photocells, including photo-transistors	0%
	C. Mounted piezo-electric crystals	0%
85.22	Electrical appliances and apparatus, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:	
ex C.	Other:	
	Engine pressure indicators	0%
ex 85.23	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable); whether or not fitted with connectors:	
	Electric cables in the form of harness ready for fitting	0%
85.28	Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus, not being goods falling within any of the preceding headings of this Chapter	0%
ex 88.03	Parts of goods for flying machines falling in heading No. 88.02	0%
90.08	Cinematographic cameras; projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; but not including re-recorders or film editing apparatus; any combination of these articles:	
	B. Projectors and sound reproducers, combined or not	0%
90.14	Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders:	
	A. Compasses	0%
ex B.	Other:	
	Instruments and apparatus for air navigation	0%
	Meterological instruments and range-finders	0%
ex 90.18	Mechano-therapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude-testing apparatus; artificial respiration; ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy or similar apparatus; breathing appliances (including gas masks and similar respirators):	
	Oxygen masks; respiratory apparatus for the crew and passengers of aeroplanes	0%
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature (for example, pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic ovendraught regulators), not being articles falling within heading No. 90.14	0%
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analysing, or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus:	0%
ex 90.29	Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading No. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28	0%
ex 91.06	Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor	
	Clock movements used in automatic systems	0%
91.11	Other clock and watch parts:	
ex F.	Other	
	Apparatus included in No. ex 91.06 of this list	0%
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic:	
	A. Sound recorders and reproducers:	
ex I.	Recording apparatus for conversations of crew	0%
ex 92.13	Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling within heading No. 92.11 ex A. I of this list	0%
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof:	
ex A.	Specially designed for aircraft	
	Specially designed seats for the crew	0%
	Parts of seats specially designed for the crew	0%

ANNEX 2

Parts for servicing imported aircraft of an empty weight exceeding 2,000 kg. but not exceeding 15,000 kg.

Tariff heading number	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns)	
ex C.	Other:	
	Life-jackets	0%
	Passenger escape chutes	0%
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel	0%
ex 73.24	Containers, of iron or steel, for compressed or liquefied gas:	
	Containers intended for pressurisation	0%
73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel	0%
81.04	Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof; cermets, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof	
	K. Titanium:	
ex II.	Other wrought	
	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and similar articles, complying with US standards	4%

Tariff heading number	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
83.07	Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electrical lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22)	0%
ex 83.09	Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods, handbags, or other textile or leather goods; tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets, of base metal: Tubular rivets	0%
84.06	Internal combustion piston engines: A. Aircraft engines designed for fitting with an airscrew or rotor of a power of: I. 400 metric hp or less	0%
	II. More than 400 metric hp	0%
	ex D. Parts: I. For aircraft engines	0%
ex 84.07	Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines) Other engines and motors	0%
84.08	Other engines and motors: A. Reaction engines: I. Turbo-jets developing a thrust of: (a) 2,500 kg or less	0%
	(b) More than 2,500 kg.	0%
	II. Other (for example, ram-jets, pulse-jets, rocket engines)	0%
	ex B. Gas turbines: I. Turbo-propellers developing a power of: (a) 1,500 metric hp or less	0%
	(b) More than 1,500 metric hp	0%
	C. Other engines and motors:	0%
	ex D. Parts: I. Of reaction engines or of turbo-propellers	0%
84.10	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds: B. Other pumps: II. Pumps not specified	0%
	ex III. Parts of the pumps of subheading B II	0%
84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like: A. Pumps and compressors: III. Other pumps and compressors	0%
	ex IV. Parts of pumps and compressors mentioned under subheading A III	0%
	C. Fans, blowers and the like	0%
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourising, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical: C. Heat exchange units	0%
84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases: C. Other: ex II. Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases: Apparatus for filtering liquids	0%
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23: ex D. Other: Lifting; loading and unloading machinery for permanent fixing in aeroplanes	0%
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter: ex E. Other: Air humidifiers and dehumidifiers	0%
	Starter motors, propeller regulators (valves) and auxiliary mechanisms	0%
	Windscreen wipers	0%
	Parts, not elsewhere specified or included, of the equipment listed herein	0%
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves: A. Pressure reducing valves	0%
ex 84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gearboxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings Transmission shafts, cranks and crank shafts, bearing housings and plain shaft bearings for motors	0%
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs, and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators) and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines: ex A. Starter motors, generators and cut-outs: Starter motors	0%
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus: A. Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras: II. Transmitter-receivers	8%
	ex III. Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer, excluding radio-broadcasting or television apparatus	8%
	B. Other apparatus	8%
	C. Parts: II. Parts of base metal, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, the greatest diameter of which does not exceed 25 mm	8%
	III. Other	8%
88.03	Parts of goods for flying machines falling in heading No. 88.02	0%
90.14	Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying) hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders: ex B. Other: Instruments and apparatus for air navigation	0%
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof: ex A. Specially designed for aircraft Specially designed seats for the air crew	0%
	Parts of seats specially designed for the air crew	0%

ANNEX 3

Lists of newer types of aircraft which qualify for duty suspensions or reductions in relation to parts falling under under tariff headings 85.15, 85.22, 90.14, 90.28, and 90.29.

		Span	Area	Length	Max TO weight	Engine manufacturer
Boeing 727	100	32.92	157.9	40.59	76,657	Pratt & Whitney JT8D
	200	32.92	157.9	46.69	78,015	Pratt & Whitney JT8D
737	100	28.35	91.05	28.65	49,885	Pratt & Whitney JT8D
	200	28.35	91.05	30.48	52,163	Pratt & Whitney JT8D
McDonnell Douglas						
DC-9	10	27.25	86.77	31.82	41,140	Pratt & Whitney JT8D
	30	28.47	92.97	36.37	44,450	Pratt & Whitney JT8D
DC-10	10	47.34	358.7	55.29	195,045	G.E. CF6-6
	30	49.17	364.3	55.29	251,744	G.E. CF6-50
Fokker VFW						
F-28	1000	23.58	76.4	27.40	29,485	Rolls-Royce Spey
	2000	23.58	76.4	29.61	29,485	Rolls-Royce Spey
Boeing 747	100	59.64	511	70.51	322,050	Pratt & Whitney JT9D
	200	59.64	511	70.51	351,540	Pratt & Whitney JT9D
Beech	B99	14.00	26.00	13.58	4,944	Pratt & Whitney (UACL)
Canadair	CL215	28.60	100.33	19.82	19,731	Pratt & Whitney
Dassault	Falcon 20	16.30	41.00	17.15	13,000	General Electric
DH Canada	Twin Otter 100	19.81	39.02	15.09	5,252	Pratt & Whitney (UACL)
	200	19.81	39.02	15.77	5,252	Pratt & Whitney (UACL)
	300	19.81	39.02	15.77	5,670	Pratt & Whitney (UACL)
Nord	262	21.90	55.00	19.28	10,600	Turbomeca
	Fregate	22.60	55.79	19.28	10,800	Turbomeca
Yakovlev	40	25.00	70.00	20.36	12,360	Ivchenko

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UK-Polish Joint Commission

IT was reported in *Trade and Industry* on October 18, 1973 that the second session of the UK-Polish Joint Commission was held in London from September 28 to October 3.

The Joint Commission reached agreement on specific areas of industry in which both sides considered it desirable and useful to promote further co-operation. The details are too long to reproduce in *Trade and Industry* but interested firms may obtain details on application to the International Technological Collaboration Unit of the Department of Trade and Industry, Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Berks (tel: 0865 41721).

ECGD accounts for financial year 1972-73

TRADING Accounts published by HM Stationery Office include the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheets for the operations of the Export Credits Guarantee Department in the financial year 1972-73 under its 'commercial' account (Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act 1968) and under its 'national interest' account (Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act 1968).

The commercial account (Section 1)

During the financial year ended March 31, 1973 there was a deficit of £6,562,170 on business conducted under Section 1. Premium income for the year was £17,265,584 (compared with £13,957,981 in the previous year), operating expenses were £6,761,508 (compared with £5,449,711), claims paid amounted to £32,368,788 (compared with £30,111,015), and recoveries amounted to £8,647,134 (compared with £26,315,681). Including interest, the cumulative balance on the Section 1 account fell from £93,314,936 to £86,752,766.

The national interest account (Section 2)

There was a surplus of £6,371,327 on the business conducted under Section 2. Premium income was £7,211,738 (compared with £8,178,082 in the previous year), operating expenses were £520,562 (compared with £471,458) claims paid amounted to £6,646,552 (compared with £2,184,375) and recoveries mounted to £1,559,791 (compared with £223,820). Including interest the cumulative balance on the Section 2 account rose from £65,836,953 to £72,208,280.

Global tariff quotas for 1974

IT is expected that Community legislation will be passed in time to make the following global tariff quotas to be opened on January 1, 1974: Newsprint, Raw Silk, (not thrown), thrown silk yarn, spun silk yarn, eels for smoking, skinning, and canning, handicrafts and rosins. There is a possibility of similar legislation in time for lead, zinc and coniferous plywood. It is almost certain that Community legislation will not be passed in time for other expected global quotas to be opened on January 1. These are ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese, ferro-chromium, magnesium, handwoven cotton and silk fabrics, iron or steel coils for rerolling, and dried grapes. In any of these cases where the quota has not been opened importers should claim quota treatment in accordance with Customs Notice 771. Duty will be required to be deposited at the non-quota rate until the necessary Community and consequent UK legislation is enacted. No guarantee can be given that even then any claim to quota benefit will necessarily be met.

Tariff quotas provide for the import of specified amounts of goods at reduced tariff rates. Any goods in excess of a tariff quota are charged the normal rate. Global tariff quotas apply to imports from all third countries outside the European Economic Community. Tariff quotas do not institute any quantitative restriction on imports.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

Arrangements for imports from certain Eastern Area countries in 1974

THE 1974 arrangements for the importation into the UK of certain goods from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania and the USSR have not yet been finalised but a notice giving details of the arrangements will be issued as soon as possible.

In the meantime traders will wish to note that it is expected that quotas will be set at levels not below those established for 1973.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by January 11.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.02	Carbon tetrachloride	as in previous column	December 31, 1974	13352
29.13	Isoviolanthrene-9,18-dione	Iso dibenzanthrone	December 31, 1974	14763
	Tetrabromopyranthrene-8,16-dione	Tetra brom pyranthrone	December 31, 1974	14757
29.16	Lactic acid which contains the equivalent of not less than 87.5 per cent by weight of $C_3H_6O_3$ when determined by the method of assay in the British Pharmacopoeia	Lactic acid (pharmaceutical grade)	December 31, 1974	14760
29.23	Aminoviolanthrene-5,10-dione	Amino dibensanthrone	December 31, 1974	14764
29.29	1-(2-*N*-Ethylanilinoethyl)-1,1-dimethylhydrazinium chloride	1(2'-N-Ethyl-N-phenyl)aminoethyl-1,1'-dimethyl-1-hydrazonium chloride	December 31, 1974	14650
38.19	Prepared catalysts in the form of spheres containing palladium metal dispersed in or deposited on an alumino-siliceous base, the palladium content being not less than 0.2 per cent by weight and not more than 2.0 per cent by weight	Supported noble metal catalyst	June 30, 1974	13918
39.02	Copolymerisation products, in powder form, containing not more than 0.1 per cent by weight of total nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur expressed as the elements, and of which, when 1 gramme is dissolved in water at 25° centigrade, adjusted to pH 9 with ammonia and made up to 100 millilitres, the solution shows no turbidity on the addition of 10 millilitres of 0.2M ferric chloride solution	Poly(hydroxycarboxylates)	December 31, 1974	14714

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Angola and Mozambique, Austria, Dahomey and Togo, Gibraltar, Hungary, Nigeria and Revised Notes on Indonesia have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D05-09, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Spain

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSIONS—FOODSTUFFS: The Spanish *State Gazette*, December 14, 1973 announced the suspension of import duty until March 13, 1974 on the following:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 07.01.H	Only cabbage, cauliflower and swiss chad (acelgas)
ex 16.03.A	Only meat extracts and meat juices in containers of more than 5 kg
ex 16.03.B	Only meat extracts and meat juices in containers of up to 5 kg
16.04.B	Preserved sardines
16.04.C	Preserved tunny-fish and the like
16.05.A	Preserved calamaries, octopuses and the like
20.01.A	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without salt, spices, mustard or sugar, in airtight containers or tins
B	Other
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:
A	In tins and other airtight containers
1	Tomatoes
2	Capsicum
5	Other
B	In other containers
1	Tomatoes
2	Capsicum
5	Other
20.05.B	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar:
B	Other
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or alcohol
A	Dried nuts, roasted, including groundnuts
B	Sterilised fruit pulp, in tins
C	Other

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Netherlands

MINERAL OILS—EXCISE DUTIES INCREASED: On January 1, 1974, excise duties on certain oil products will be increased as follows:

Petrol: from 42.14 guilders to 46.00 guilders per hectolitre

Diesel oil: from 16.87 guilders to 18.46 guilders per hectolitre

Imported oil products containing more than 5 per cent by volume of light oil: from 42 cents to 46 cents per hectolitre and for each 1 per cent by volume (1 guilder = 100 cents).

Excise duties on other mineral oils will be unchanged.

EDB ext. 288/466/467

France

PRICE CONTROL ON CERTAIN COMMODITIES: The French *Bulletin Officiel des Prix* November 3, 1973 published several *arrêtés* announcing price controls on certain commodities. The new measures regulate the prices of the following goods:

Beef: Margins are fixed at the wholesale and retail stages (formulae and coefficient tables are given for all cuts of meat).

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Fruit and vegetables: The retail price limit, including VAT, is obtained by multiplying the net unit wholesale price (before VAT) by a coefficient of 1.2 and adding to the figure thus obtained 30 centimes per kilogramme, which is reduced to 25 centimes per kilogramme if the goods are delivered to the retailer. Slightly stricter rules are applicable to salads and cauliflowers.

Emmenthaler or gruyere type cheeses: The same system as for fruit and vegetables with a coefficient of 1.35 and a limit of 3.50 to 4 francs per kilogramme on the margin between wholesale and retail prices.

Bread: Prices of loaves within the 100-249 grammes range are now fixed to a maximum of 105 per cent of the price per kilogramme of the 250 gramme baguette loaf.

Shoes: The coefficient to be applied to wholesale unit prices (before VAT) is set at 1.95.

Instruction No 73-48P modifies the types of industrial sectors who have had since mid-1972 freedom to set their prices on the grounds that they were sufficiently open to international competitive pressures. Sectors involved include chemicals, textiles, electronics, metallurgical processing and extractive industries. Manufacturers of luxury goods still preserve their freedom to set prices since they were covered by a separate decree. Price control has not been reimposed on small firms (less than 20 employees).

Copies of the French Instructions can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Belgium

ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS: The *Moniteur Belge* of November 13 published a decree dated September 6 which amends the decree of July 13, 1972, concerning substances used for animal feedingstuffs. The decree came into force on November 13, 1973. An

(*continued on next page*)

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BELGIUM
continued

English translation is being prepared, but copies of the decree (in French) are available. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

EXCISE DUTIES ON BEER: The *Moniteur Belge* of November 30 published a decree dated November 27, 1973 which amends the excise duties on beer. The decree came into force on December 1, 1973. Copies of the decree (in French) are available.
EDB ext. 288/466/467

Greece

FOODSTUFFS EXEMPT FROM IMPORT DEPOSITS: From November 3, 1973 and until March 31, 1974 the following foodstuffs, which fall within lists F 50 and F 100 of the import classification, are exempt from the prepayment requirements of the imports approval procedure:

Tariff no.	Description
04.02	Milk with or without added sugar, preserved in cans, condensed
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal
16.04 A2a, B	Prepared or preserved fish, Red caviar (break)
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved
18.03	Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block), whether or not defatted
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened
19.02	Preparations used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing cocoa, whether or not containing sugar
21.02	Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee, tea or mate, etc.
21.05	Soups or broths, in liquid, solid or powder form

EDB ext. 475/420

PHARMACEUTICAL LAW: An English translation of the new Greek pharmaceutical law has been received by the Department. Copies are available on loan. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Malaysia

IMPORT CONTROL—LIQUIDS FOR BRAKES AND TRANSMISSION: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendments to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order, 1973. The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 12) Order, 1973 amends the First Schedule to the order by inserting the following:

Heading no.	Description	Country
27.10 800	Liquids for hydraulic brakes	All countries
38.19 200	Liquids for hydraulic transmission containing less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils	All countries

The First Schedule refers to goods prohibited from import into any part of the Federation without an import licence.
EDB ext. 469/468/401

Thailand

DUTY CHANGES: The King of Thailand in a royal proclamation and the Ministry of Finance have announced changes in the rates of import duty for goods falling to the following BN headings:

22.03	38.19	39.03	39.06	76.10	90.04
22.09	39.01	39.04	48.01	85.01	
29.02	39.02	39.05	73.08	90.03	

Details of the new tariff rates are available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

FISH SAUCE AND IRRADIATED ONION—PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL: The Thai Ministry of Public Health has announced that fish sauce and irradiated onion are 'controlled' products. Details of the requirements for food quality, labelling and packaging are available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Australia

AIR CONDITIONING MACHINES; TOLUENE AND XYLENE: The DTI has been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that the Tariff Board inquiry on dumping of air conditioning machines, refrigerative, of the fixed window type (tariff item 84.12) was withdrawn on November 28, 1973, and that the dumping duties on toluene and xylene (tariff item 29.01) were revoked on December 4, 1973. Ref. CRE 23536/4 **CRE ext. 5318**

Canada

IMPORTED DRUGS: The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter 403 of November 30, 1973, on the requirement in the Food and Drug Regulations that foreign manufacturers or importers of drugs in final dosage form submit detailed information on their manufacturing facilities and controls. The letter, copies of which are available, states that the Department is prepared to accept Plant Master Files (ie a manufacturer's detailed description of the plant and controls where the drug is produced) to take the place of separate submissions with each drug and sets out the procedure to be followed. It also reminds manufacturers with existing Plant Master Files to ensure that their submissions adhere to the conditions laid down in the letter and that revisions are filed before June 30, 1974.
EDB ext. 455/456/457

Peru

JURISDICTION IN OVERSEAS CONTRACTS: *Trade and Industry* July 19, 1973 reported the introduction of legislation on the domicile of legal jurisdiction in overseas contracts concerning the operations of Peruvian decentralised organisations. Decree Law 20050 introduces subsequent legislation on the subject. It provides the same facilities for the choice of domicile in contracts placed by the Bank of the Nation and COFIDE (the Development Finance Corporation), acting on behalf of, and in representations of, the Peruvian State. **CRE ext. 5289**

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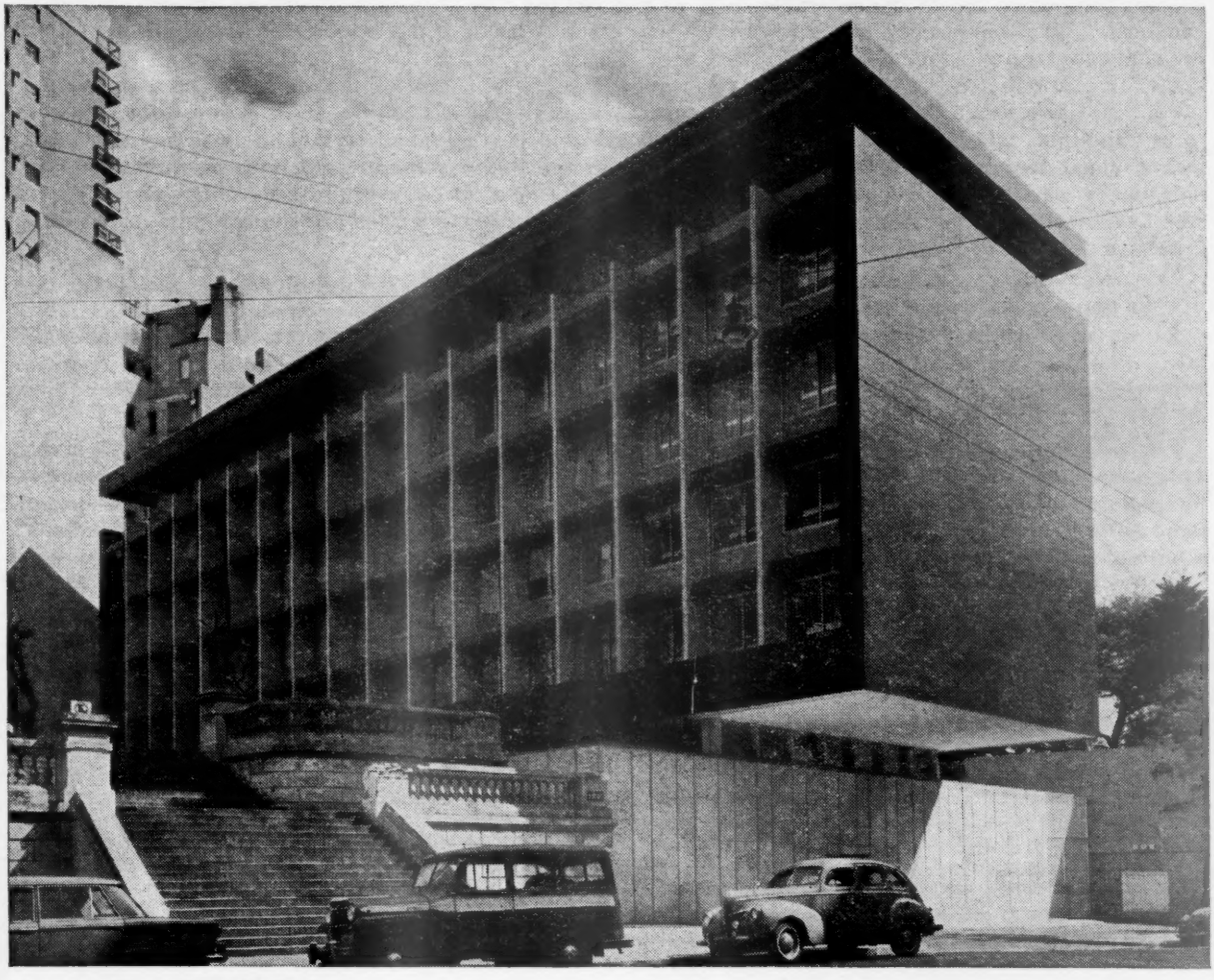
BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD

British commercial representation overseas



British Embassy, Buenos Aires

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British commercial representation overseas

The Commercial Departments of the British Embassies, High Commission Offices and Consulates listed herein can be of considerable help to the British business man travelling abroad on export business. They can assist him with introductions, advice on local conditions and help generally in achieving the purpose of his visit. But they are better able to help if told in advance about the visit, its purpose and the nature of any assistance likely to be required of them. Such advance notification to Commercial Departments is best sent through the Export Services and Promotions Division or a Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry and intending business travellers are advised to contact one or other of these offices (addresses and telephone numbers appear below) at an early stage in arranging visits abroad. These offices will not only notify the visits to the Commercial Departments concerned but can provide travellers with information about overseas markets before departure.

On arrival overseas the business traveller is advised to telephone the Commercial Department to fix an appointment with the appropriate commercial officer.

'Hints to Business Men' booklets are available for most of the countries listed. British business men who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies free of charge from the nearest Regional Office or from Export Services and Promotions Division (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146) (Telex 886143).

Poste Restante and Telex facilities: business men visiting overseas markets may, if they wish, have their mail addressed care of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy/High Commission/ Consulate in the country they are visiting. This facility is available during normal business hours only and business men intending to use it are requested to give adequate notice to the overseas Commercial Department beforehand, or alternatively advise their nearest Department of Trade and Industry Regional Office or the Export Services and Promotions Division in London. Where public Telex facilities are not freely available, Commercial Departments will, if possible, allow visiting business men who wish urgently to get in touch with their firms to use the post's Telex facilities on a repayment basis.

This list is prepared by Export Services and Promotions Division of the British Overseas Trade Board and published quarterly in *Trade and Industry*. Inquiries relating to the list should be made to Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7113).

Services to exporters

The following DTI offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness, IV1 1LU
Tel. 0463 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff, CF4 4YL
Tel. 0222 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, LS1 4JQ
Tel. 0532 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. 0632 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland CA13 9NP
Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.
Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DY
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. 0602 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2PB
Tel. 0272 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. 0232 34488. Telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

British commercial representation overseas

NOTE: The * denotes that the entry has been amended since last published in October 1973.

AFGHANISTAN—British Embassy, Karte Parwan, Kabul. (Tel. 30511/3.)

***ALGERIA**—British Embassy, Residence Cassionpée, Batiment B., 7, Chemin de Glycines, Algiers (Postal address: B.P.43, Alger Gare). (Tel. 605601/04.) (Telex 52872 a/b PRODROM ALGER.)

***ANGOLA**—British Consulate-General, Rua Diogo Cao No. 4, Caixa Postal No. 1244, Luanda. (Tel. 27838, 22487.) (Telex 3130 a/b BRILDAAN.)

***ARGENTINA**—British Embassy, Dr. Luis Agote 2412, Buenos Aires (Postal address Casilla de Correo 2050, Buenos Aires). (Tel. 80-7071/9.) (Telex 121666 a/b 121666AR PROBA).

AUSTRALIA—British High Commission, Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. (Tel. 730422.) (Telex AA62222 a/b UKREP AA62222.)

Sydney—British Consulate-General, Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, Australia 2000, N.S.W. (Tel. 27-7521.) (Telex AA20680 a/b SYDNEY UKREP AA20690.)

Melbourne—British Consulate-General, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne C.1, Victoria, Australia 3000. (Tel. 67-7254, 67-8601 (9 lines).) (Telex AA30660 a/b UKREP AA30660.)

Brisbane—British Consulate-General, BP House, 193 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4000. (Tel. 214933.) (Telex AA40556 a/b UKREP AA40556.)

Perth—British Consulate-General, ANZ House, 7th Floor, 84 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000. (Tel. 21-5128/9.) (Telex AA92493 a/b BHCWA AA92493.)

Adelaide—British Consulate-General, 4th Floor, F.C.A. Building, 15 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. (Tel. 512291.) (Telex AA82543 a/b UKREP AA82543.)

Port Moresby—*see* Papua New Guinea

***AUSTRIA**—British Embassy, Reisnerstrasse 40, 1030, Vienna. (Tel. 731575/9.) (Telex 13410 and 12810 a/b Britem A.)

BAHAMAS—British High Commission, Bitco Building, Third Floor, Bank Lane, Nassau. (Postal address: PO Box 7516, Nassau.) (Tel. 7471/4 (Area Code 809325).) (Telex NS 112 a/b UKREP, Nassau.)

BAHRAIN—British Embassy, Al Mathaf Square, Manama, Bahrain (Postal address: P.O. Box 114, Bahrain.) (Prodrome, Bahrain.) (Tel. 4002.) (Telex GJ213 a/b BRITAIN GJ213.)

BANGLADESH—British High Commission, D.I.T. Building Annexe, Dilkusha (P.O. Box 90), Dacca-2 (UKMIS DACCA) (Tel. 243251-3, 244216-7.)

BARBADOS—British High Commission, 147/9 Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676c). Bridgetown. (Tel. 63525.) (Telex WB219 a/b UKREP, BRI WB 219.)

BELGIUM—British Embassy, Britannia House, Rue Joseph II 28, B-1040 Brussels. (Tel. 191165, 181709, 187600.) (Telex 23462 a/b BRITEM B.)

IMPORTANT

THE INFORMATION given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

Antwerp—British Consulate-General, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, 2000 Antwerp. (Tel. 326940, 328829.) (Commercial correspondence should be addressed in the first instance to the Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, or to the British Embassy, Brussels, B-1040.)

BOLIVIA—British Embassy, Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (Casilla 694), La Paz. (Tel. 51400 and 29404.) (Telex BX 5228 a/b PRODROME BX 5228.)

BOTSWANA—British High Commission, Private Bag 23, Gaborone. (Tel. 2483/5.)

BRAZIL—British Embassy, Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 8 (Caixa Postal 07-0586) Brasilia D.F. (Tel. Brasilia 43-8223, 43-8023, 43-8323.) (Telex 041-216 a/b PRODROME BRASILIA.)

(*Rio de Janeiro is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in Brazil*).

Rio de Janeiro—British Consulate-General, British Trade Promotion Office, Praia do Flamengo 284-2° andar (Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00.) (Tel. 225-7252.) Telex 31802 a/b BRITAIN RIO DE JANEIRO.)

Sao Paulo—British Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1938 (17° Andar.) (Caixa Postal 846) Sao Paulo. (Tel. 287-7722.) (Telex 021846 a/b BRITAIN SAO PAULO.)

BRUNEI—British High Commission, Jalan Residency, Bandar Seri Begawan, State of Brunei. (Tel. 2231.) (Telex BRU 211 a/b UKREP, BRU 211.)

BULGARIA—British Embassy, Boulevard Marshal Tolbukhin 65-67, Sofia. (Tel. 885361/2.) (Telex 22363 a/b PRODROME SOFIA.)

BURMA—British Embassy, 80 Strand Road (P.O. Box 638), Rangoon. (Tel. 15700.)

CAMEROON—British Embassy, Le Concorde, Avenue J. F. Kennedy, Boite Postale 547, Yaoundé. (Tel. 220545 and 220796.) (Telex 8200 a/b PRODROM 8200 KN.)

Buea—British Consulate, 'Castella', P.O. Box 68, Buea. (Tel. 326223.) (Telex 5245 a/b BRITAIN 5245 KN.)

(NOTE: *The British Embassy at Yaounde deals with all commercial matters except those specifically relating to Victoria and Buea, which are dealt with by the Consulate at Buea.*)

CANADA—British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa K1P 5K7, Ontario. (Tel. 237-1530.) (Telex 0534266 a/b UKREP, OTT.)

Montreal—British Government Office, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 101, P.Q. (Tel. 866-5863.) (Telex 01-26437 a/b UKREP, MTL.)

Toronto—British Government Office, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3E3. (Tel. 864-1290.) (Telex 02-29531 a/b UKREP, TOR.)

Vancouver—British Government Office, 4th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 2, British Columbia. (Tel. 683-4421.) (Telex 04-51287 a/b UKREP, VCR.)

Winnipeg—British Government Office, 402 Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, 1, Manitoba R3C OS9. (Tel. 942-3151.) (Telex 07-57814 a/b UKREP, WPG.)

Edmonton—British Government Office, Suite 1404, Three McCauley Plaza, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1S6. (Tel. 424-0481.) (Telex 037-2421 a/b UKREP. EDM.)

Halifax—British Government Office, 10th Floor, Centennial Building, 1645 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Tel. 422-7488.) (Telex 019-21634 a/b UKREP, HFX.)

CEYLON—Renamed—see SRI LANKA.

CHILE—British Embassy, P.O. Box 72-D, Bandera 227, Santiago. (Tel. 61151/5.) (Telex PROST CL 40844 a/b PROST CL 40844.)

CHINA—British Embassy, 5 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kou Men Wai, Peking. (Tel. 521961/4.)

COLOMBIA—British Embassy, Carrera 10, No. 19-65, 7° Piso, Bogota. (*Airmail address:* Apartado Aereo 4508, Bogota.) (Tel. 349080.) (Telex 44503 ab/ 44503 BRIT CO.)

COSTA RICA—British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 10056, San José. (Tel. 21-58-16 and 21-56-88.) (Telex CR169 a/b CR169 PRODROME.)

CUBA—British Embassy, Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila, 101-103, e Morro y Prado, Havana. (Tel. 61-5681.) (Postal address: c/o Apartado 535, Administration de Correos No. 1, Mexico 1 DF, Mexico.)

CYPRUS—British High Commission, P.O. Box 1978, Alexander Pallis Street, Nicosia. (Tel. 73131-5.) (Telex 2208 a/b UKREPNIC.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—British Embassy, Thunovska 14, Prague (Praha) 1. (Tel. 533347/9 and 533340.) (Telex 121011 a/b 121011 PRDM C.)

DENMARK—British Embassy, 36-40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø. (Tel. Tria 6360.) (Telex 27106 a/b 27106 BRIEMB DK.)

Aarhus—British Trade Office, BP Huset, Europaplads 2 ii, DK-8000 Aarhus. (Tel. (06) 122500.)

(*There is also an Honorary Consul in the* **Faroe Islands** *at Thorshavn who will be glad to see British business visitors:*

British Consulate, Yviri vid Strand 17 (P.O. Box 49) DK—3800, Thorshavn, Faroe Islands. (Tel. Bryggjan 13510.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—British Embassy, Apartado 1352, No. 84 Avenida Independencia, Santo Domingo. (Tel. 682-3128/9.) (Telex 3460075 a/b 3460075 PRODROME.)

***ECUADOR**—British Embassy (opposite Hotel Quito), Gonzalez Suárez 111, Quito (Postal address: Casilla 314, Quito). (Tel. 230070/3.) Telex 38 a/b 38 PRODROME ED.)

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF—British Embassy, Kasr El Doubara, Garden City, **Cairo.** (Tel. 20850.)

***EL SALVADOR**—British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Continuacion), No. 611, Colonia Duenas, San Salvador. (Tel. 219106, 220590, 223945.) (Telex 20133 a/b PRODSALV.)
(*Postal address: Embajada Britanica, Apartado (cc) 500, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.*)

ETHIOPIA—British Embassy, Papassinos Building, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O. Box 858, **Addis Ababa.** (Tel. 151166.)
***Eritrea**—British Consulate, Gellatly Hankey Building, Av. Haile Selassie I, P.O. Box 254, **Asmara.** (Tel. 110131.)

FIJI—British High Commission, Civic Centre, Stinson Parade (P.O. Box 1355), **Suva** (UKREP SUVA). (Tel. 311033.) (Telex FJ 2129 a/b UKREP FJ 2129.)

FINLAND—British Embassy, Uudenmaankatu 16-20, **Helsinki** 12. (Tel. 12574.) (Telex 121122 a/b UKHKI SF.)

FRANCE—British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, **75008 Paris.** (Tel. 266-91-42.) (Telex 65264 a/b INFORM PARIS.)
Bordeaux—British Consulate-General, 15 Cours de Verdun, 33081 Bordeaux Cedex. (Tel. 52-28-35/6.) (Telex 57440 a/b BRITAIN BORDX.)
Lille—British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard de la Liberté (Sac Postal 2037), 59014 Lille Cedex. (Tel. 573549 and 570177.) (Telex 82669 a/b 82669 BRITAIN LILLE.)
Lyon—British Consulate-General, 24 Rue Childebert, 69 288 Lyon Cedex 1, Rhone. (Tel. 375967/8.) (Telex 33254 a/b BRITAIN LYON.)
Marseille—British Consulate-General, 24 Avenue du Prado, 13-Marseilles 6e (Bouches du Rhonee). (Tel. 376854/6.) (Telex 42307 a/b BRITAIN MARSL.)
Strasbourg—British Consulate-General, 10 Rue du General de Castelnau, 67001 Strasbourg Cedex. (Tel. 88-366491.) (Telex 87995 a/b BRISTRA STRBG.)

GAMBIA—British High Commission, 78 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 507, **Banjul.** (Tel. 244/6.)

GERMANY, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—British Embassy, 108 **Berlin.** 32-34 Unter den Linden. (Tel. 225431.) (Telex 113171 & 113172 a/b GBBER DD.)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC—British Embassy, 53. **Bonn,** Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77. (Tel. 234061.) (Telex 886887, 886161 and 886162 886161 and 886162 a/b BRINF D.)
Berlin—British Consulate-General, 1000 Berlin 12, Uhlandstrasse 7-8. (Tel. 3095295.) (Telex 184268 a/b UKBLN D.)
Dusseldorf — British Consulate-General, 4 Dusseldorf, Nordsternhaus, Georg-Glock-Strasse 14. (Tel. 434281-5.) (Telex 8584855 a/b 8584855 COM D.)
Frankfurt—British Consulate-General, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53. (Tel. 720406.) (Telex 414932 a/b UKFFT D.)
Hamburg—British Consulate-General, 2000 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuderweg 8a. (Tel. 4513 51/5.) (Telex 0213562 a/b BRHBG.)
***Hanover**—British Consulate-General 3000 Hanover, Uhlemeyer Strasse 9 & 11. (Tel. 327641/5.) (Telex 923263 a/b BCGHN D.)
Munich—British Consulate-General, 8000 Munich 13, Akademiestrasse 7. (Tel. 394015/19.) (Telex 529959 a/b UKMUN D.)
Stuttgart—British Consulate-General, 7000 Stuttgart, Königstrasse 45. (Tel. 293216/8.) (Telex 722397 a/b 722397 UKST D.)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS unless otherwise stated:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

GHANA—British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street, (P.O. Box 296), **Accra.** (Tel. 64651.)
(*The P.O. Box number must be used for all correspondence.*)

GREECE—British Embassy, 1, Ploutarchou Street, **Athens** 139. (Tel. 736211 (10 lines).) (Telex 216440 a/b 216440 LION GR.)

GUATEMALA—British Consulate, Edificio Maya, Via 5, No 4-50, 8° Piso, Zona 4, **Guatemala City.** (Tel. 61329 and 64375.) (Telex 279 a/b BRITON GU.)

***GUYANA**—British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (P.O. Box 625), **Georgetown.** (Tel. 65881/4.) (Telex GY221 a/b UKREP GY221.)

HAITI—British Consulate, Shell Building, Rue Pavée, (P.O. Box 1302), **Port Au Prince.** (Tel. 21227 & 23921.)

HONDURAS—British Embassy, Edificio Palic, 4 Piso, Avenida Republica de Chile 804 (Apartado 290), **Tegucigalpa.** (Tel. 22-0479/80.) (Telex 1138 a/b 1138 PRODTEGU HT.)

HONG KONG—British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 528, 707 Shell House, Queen's Road Central, **Hong Kong.** ('Uktrade, Hong Kong.') (Tel. H. 230176-8.) (Telex HX 3031 a/b UKTRADE HX 3031.)

HUNGARY—British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, **Budapest V.** (Tel. 182-880.) (Telex 224527 a/b 224527 BRIT H.)

ICELAND—British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, **Reykjavik.** (Tel. 15883/4.) (Telex 2037 a/b 2037 UKREYK IS.)

INDIA—British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, **New Delhi,** 110021. (Tel. 70371.) (Telex 2135 a/b ND 2135.)
Calcutta—British High Commission, 1 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, P.O. Box 9073, Calcutta, 700016. (Tel. 44-5171.)
Bombay—British High Commission, P.O. Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, 400001. (Tel. 259981/5.)
Madras—British High Commission, P.O. Box 3710, 150A Mount Road, Madras, 600002. (Tel. 83136.)

INDONESIA—British Embassy, Djalan Thamrim 75, **Jakarta.** (Tel. 41091/8.) (Telex 6166 a/b PRODROME DKT 6166.)

IRAN—British Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, **Tehran.** (Tel. 45011/4.) (Telex 2493 a/b 2493 PRODROME TN.)

IRAQ—British Commercial Office, Shaheen Building, Saadoon Street, **Baghdad.** (Tel. 99001/3.)

IRISH REPUBLIC—British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, **Dublin, 2.** (Tel. 65678/9.)

ISRAEL—British Embassy, 192 Rehov Hayarkon Street, **Tel Aviv 63405.** (Tel. 249171-5.) (Telex 33-559 a/b PRODR IL.)

ITALY—British Consulate-General, Via San Paolo 7, I-20121 **Milan.** (Tel. 803442-6.) (Telex 31528 a/b 31528 BRITAIN.)
(***Milan is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Italy.***)
Rome—British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80A, I 00187 Rome. (Tel. 4755551-5.) (Telex 61049 a/b 61049 PRODROME.)
***Florence**—British Consulate, Palazzo Castelbarco Lungarno Corsini 2, I 50123 **Florence.** (Tel. 272594.) (Telex 57270 a/b 57270 BRITAIN.)
***Genoa**—British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2/132, I 16121 Genoa. (Tel. 564833-6.) (Telex 27689 a/b 27689 BRITAIN.)
***Naples**—British Consulate-General, Via Francesco Crispi 122, 80122 Naples. (Tel. 663883.) (Telex 71330 a/b 71330 BRITAIN.)
***Bari**—British Trade Representative, Via Fratelli Rosselli 38, I 70126, Bari. (Tel. 330791.)
***Palermo**—British Consulate, Via Marchese di Villabianco 9, I 90143 Palermo. (Tel. 253364-6.)
Turin—British Consulate, 1 Corso Vittorio Emanuele (corner of Corso Massimo d'Azeglio), I 10125 Turin. (Tel. 657676/7.) (Telex 21464 a/b 21464 BRITAIN.)
***Venice**—British Consulate, Accademia Dorsoduro, 1051, Castella Postale 469 Venezia, (Postal address, British Consulate, P.O. Box 469, I 30100 Venice.) (Tel. 27408 and 27207.) (Telex 41283 a/b 41283 BRITAIN.)

IVORY COAST—British Embassy, Fifth Floor, Immeuble Shell, Avenue Lamblin, **Abidjan** (Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, **Abidjan.**) (Tel. 226615, 322776 and 324980.) (Telex 706 a/b PRODROME ABIDJAN.)

JAMAICA—British High Commission. (P.O. Box 393) Barclays Bank Building, 54 King Street, **Kingston,** Jamaica. (Britcom, Kingston.) (Tel. 932-1930.) (Telex 2110 a/b UKREP, KIN JA.)

JAPAN—British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, **Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo** 102. (Tel. (03) 265-5511.) (Telex J.22755 a/b PRODROME.)
Osaka—British Consulate-General, Hongkong Bank Building, 45 Awajimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541. (Tel. (06) 231-3355/7.) (Telex 522 5167 a/b BRITAIN OSA or BRIOSK.)

JORDAN—British Embassy, King Hussein Street, P.O. Box 6062, **Amman.** (Tel. 37374-5.)

KENYA—British High Commission in Kenya, P.O. Box 30133, 13th Floor, Bruce House, Standard Street, **Nairobi.** (Tel. 35944.) (Telex 22219 a/b UKREP, NAIROBI.)

KHMER REPUBLIC—British Embassy, 96 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (BP 150), **Phnom Penh.** (Tel. 23976.)

KOREA—British Embassy, No. 4 Chung dong, Sudaimoon-ku, **Seoul.** (Tel. 75-7341/3.)

KUWAIT—British Embassy, Kuwait Investment Company Building (5th Floor), Plot 6, Area 9, Ahmad al-Jabir Street. (P.O. Box SAFAT 300). **Kuwait.** (Tel. 439221/2.)

LAOS –British Embassy, Rue J. Nehru, P.O. Box 224, **Vientiane.** (Tel. 2333 and 2374.)

LEBANON—British Embassy, Avenue de Paris Ras Beirut, **Beirut.** (Tel. 221550-3, 225615, 232195.) (Telex 20465 a/b PRODOM.)

LESOTHO—British High Commission, P.O. Box 521, **Maseru.** (Tel. 3961.)

LIBERIA—British Embassy, P.O. Box 120, 'Mamba Point,' **Monrovia.** (Tel. 21055, 21107.) (Telex 4287 a/b PRODROM LIB.)

***LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC**—British Embassy, 30 Triq Alfatah, **Tripoli.** (Tel. 31191/5.)

LUXEMBOURG—British Embassy, 28 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg. (Tel. 29864/5.) (Telex 443 a/b PRODROME L.)

MADAGASCAR (MALAGASY REPUBLIC) British Embassy, 41 Rue Choiseul (Boite Postale 167), Tananarive. (Tel. 206-50.) (Telex 201-226 a/b PRODROME, TANA.)

MALAWI—British High Commission, P.O. Box 479, Victoria Avenue, Blantyre. (Tel. 33022.)

MALAYSIA—British High Commission (P.O. Box 1030), 13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, Kuala Lumpur. (Tel. 202666.) (Telex 275 a/b UKIMFR, KL.)

MALTA—British High Commission, 7 St. Anne Street, Floriana. (Tel. Central 21285/6/7.) (Telex MW249 a/b UKREP, MALTA.)

MAURITIUS—British High Commission, P.O. Box 586, Cerne House, Chaussée Street, Port Louis. (Tel. 20201.) (Telex IW 266 a/b UKREP IW 266.)

MEXICO—British Embassy, Lerma 71, Cuauhtemoc, P.O. Box 96 Bis., Mexico 5 D.F. (Tel. 5114880/85.) (Telex 1771185 a/b 1771185 UKEM MEX.)

MONGOLIA—British Embassy, 36 Peace Street (P.O. Box No. 703), Ulan Bator, The People's Republic of Mongolia. (Tel. 51033.)

MOROCCO—British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa (Boite Postale 762), Casablanca. (Tel. 261440/1.) (Telex 22781 M a/b BRITAIN 22781 M.)

MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)—British Consulate-General, 310 Avenida Augusto do Castilho, (P.O. Box 55), Lourenco Marques. (Tel. 26011/2.) (Telex 01265 a/b UKREP MO.)

NEPAL—British Embassy, Lain Chaur (P.O. Box 106.), Kathmandu. (Tel. 11081, 11588/9.)

NETHERLANDS—British Embassy, Lange Voorhout 10, The Hague. (Tel. (070) 645800.) (Telex 31600 a/b 31600 BEMB NL.)

Amsterdam—British Consulate-General, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7, Amsterdam. (Tel. (020) 739143.) (Telex 15117 a/b 15117 UKAMS NL.)

NEW ZEALAND—British High Commission, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 9th Floor, 2 The Terrace, Wellington 1. (Postal address: P.O. Box 369.) (Tel. 46-060.) (Telex NZ 3325 a/b UKREP NZ3325.)

Auckland—British High Commission, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, Queen Street, Auckland, 1. (Postal address: Private Bag, Auckland, 1.) (Tel. 32-973.) (Telex NZ2412 a/b UKREPAK NZ 2412.)

Christchurch—British High Commission, B.N.Z. House, Cathedral Square, Christchurch. (Postal address: P.O. Box 1762, Christchurch.) (Tel. 30-143.) (Telex NZ4428 a/b UKREP NZ 4428.)

NICARAGUA—British Embassy, Avenida Las Colinas (Lote 100), Las Colinas, Carretera a Masaya Km. 9, Managua. (Postal address: Apartado 13, Managua, Nicaragua.) (Tel. 96256/96207.)

NIGERIA—British High Commission in Nigeria, Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, Lagos (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos, Nigeria). (Tel. 51630, Counsellor 21202 or First Secretary 21409.).) (Telex 21247 a/b UKREP, LAGOS.)

***Benin City—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, U.A.C. Main Premises, Siluko Road, Benin City. (Tel. 805/6.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 1094, Benin City.)**

***Ibadan—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebanon Street, Ibadan. (Tel. 21551.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan.)**

***Kaduna—Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Bank for Africa Building, Yakubu Gowon Way, Kaduna. (Tel. 22573/5.) (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 2096, Kaduna.)**

NORWAY—British Embassy, Thomas Heftyesgate 8, Oslo, 2. (Tel. 563890/7.) (Telex 11575 a/b 11575 UKOSL N.)

Bergen—Consul, British Consulate, Slottsgaten 1, 5015 Bergen. (Tel. 210990 & 217033.) (Telex 42660 a/b 42660 UK BGN N.)

OMAN—British Embassy, Muscat (Posta, address: P.O. Box 300, Muscat). (Tel. 2411-2415.) (Telex MB 216 a/b PRODROME MB 216, and MB 273 a/b PRODROME MB 273.)

PAKISTAN—British Embassy, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5 (P.O. Box 1122.), Islamabad. (Tel. 22131/5.)

Commercial matters are dealt with according to area by the following Consulates-General:

***Karachi—York Place, Runnymeade Lane, Port Trust Estate, Clifton, Karachi (Britain Karachi). (Tel. 53 20 41.)**

Lahore—4 Racecourse Road (P.O. Box 416), Lahore (Britain Lahore). (Tel. 60141.)

***PANAMA—British Embassy, Via Espana 120, Panama City (Postal address: Panama City c/o British Consulate Box B, Balboa Post Office, Canal Zone, Panama). (Tel. Panama City 23-0451.) (Telex 3481020 a/b PROPANA.)**

***PAPUA NEW GUINEA—British Consulate, United Church Building (3rd floor), Douglas Street, Port Moresby. (Postal address: PO Box 739, Port Moresby.) (Tel. 2485 and 3095.) (Telex NE 22142 a/b NE 22142.)**

PARAGUAY—British Embassy, 25 de Mayo 171, Asuncion (Postal address: Casilla de Correo 404, Asuncion). (Tel. 49146.) (Telex 139 a/b PRODROME 139 PY.)

PERU—British Embassy, Edificio Pacifico, Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa (sextra cuadra), Lima. (Postal address: P.O. Box 854, Lima.) (Tel. 283830.) (Telex PX 5230 a/b PRODROME, PX 5230.)

PHILIPPINES—British Embassy, P.O. Box 295, 9th Floor, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Boulevard, Manila. (Tel. 59-24-61.) (Telex 3282 PRODME PN a/b 3282 PRODME PN.)

POLAND—British Embassy, Aleje Roz 1, Warsaw. (Tel. 281001-5.) (Telex 813694 a/b 813694 PROD PL.)

***PORTUGAL—British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, Lisbon 3. (Tel. 661191/5.) (Telex 12278 a/b 12278 PROLIS P.)**

QATAR—British Embassy, P.O. Box 3, Doha. (Tel. 22637.) (Telex POLITICAL DH 205 a/b PRODROME, DH 205.)

ROMANIA—British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest. (Tel. 111635/6.) (Telex 011-295 a/b PRODROME, BUC.)

SAUDI ARABIA—British Embassy, Dutch Bank Building, 4th Floor, (P.O. Box 393), Jedda. (Tel. 27306 & 27122).

SENEGAL—British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet (B.P. 6025), Dakar. (Tel. 22383.) (Telex 548 a/b PRODROME, SG.)

SIERRA LEONE—British Trade and Information Centre, 4th Floor, Leone House, Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown. (Tel. 4096.) (Telex 235 a/b UKREP FTN 235.)

SINGAPORE—British High Commission, Tanglin Circus, Singapore 10. (Postal address: (Tanglin P.O. Box 19.) (Tel. 639333.) (Telex RS 21299 a/b BRITCOM 21299.)

***SOMALI REPUBLIC—British Embassy, Waddada Xasan Geeddi Abtoow 7/8, P.O. Box 1036, Mogadishu. (Tel. 2288.) (Telex Mogadishu 617 a/b PRODROME MOG SM.)**

***SOUTH AFRICA REPUBLIC OF—British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Arcadia, Pretoria 0002. (Tel. 74-3121.) (Telex 44641 a/b 44641 PR.)**

Johannesburg—British Consulate-General, 8th Floor, B.P. Centre, corner Kerk/Harrison Street, P.O. Box 10101, Johannesburg (Britconsul, Johannesburg.) (Tel. 834-6411.) (Telex 43-7115 a/b 43-7115 JH.)

(Johannesburg is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in South Africa.)

Cape Town—British Consulate-General, 11th Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St. Georges Street, P.O. Box 500, Cape Town. (Tel. 41-1466/8.) (Telex 5-7447CT a/b 5-7447CT.)

Durban—British Consulate General, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban. (Tel. 313131 (five lines).) (Telex 6-7428 a/b 6-7428 DN.)

***SPAIN—British Embassy, Calle de Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4. (Tel. 419-0200/12.) (Telex 27656 a/b 27656 INGLAE.)**

***Barcelona—British Consulate-General, Edificio Torre de Barcelona, Avenida Generalisimo Franco 477 (13 Floor), Apartado de Correos 12111, Barcelona 11. (Tel. 239 0804, 239 1300.) (Telex 52799 a/b 52799 BRBAR E.)**

Bilbao—British Consulate-General, Alameda Urquijo 2-8, Bilbao 8. (Tel. 214780.) (Telex 32446 a/b 32446 BRBIL.)

Seville—British Consulate, Plaza Nueva 8 (Dpdo), Seville. (Tel. 228875.) (Telex 72172 a/b 72172 BRSEV E.)

Valencia—British Consulate, Calle Cronista Carreres 1, 4a Valencia 3. (Tel. 21-12-75.)

Vigo—British Vice-Consulate, Plaza de Compostela No. 23 (6°), (P.O. Box 49), Vigo. (Tel. 211450.)

Palma de Mallorca—British Consulate, 23-1° Jaime III, Palma de Mallorca. (Tel. 212085, 212445.)

Las Palmas—British Consulate, Edificio Hocasa, 6 Piso, Calle Alfredo L. Jones, 33 (P.O. Box 2020) Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. (Tel. 262508.) (Telex 95276 a/b 95276 BRTLP E.)

Santa Cruz—British Consulate, Calle del Si 3, 3rd Floor (esquina a Villalba Hervas), (P.O. Box 109) Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. (Tel. 242000.)

SRI LANKA—British High Commission, Galle Road, Kellupitiya, Colombo 3. (Postal address: P.O. Box 1433, Colombo.) (Tel. 27611/15.) (Telex 1101 a/b UKREP, COLOMBO.)

SUDAN—British Embassy, P.O. Box 801, New Aboulela Building, Barlaman Avenue, Khartoum. (Tel. 70760, 70766-9.)

IMPORTANT

THE INFORMATION given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

SURINAM—*There is an Honorary Vice-Consul at the British Vice-Consulate at Paramaribo who will be pleased to see business visitors. His address is:* 15 Mr. Dr. de Mirandastraat (P.O. Box 1300), **Paramaribo.** (Tel. 77455.)

SWAZILAND—British High Commission, Alister Miller Street, **Mbabane.** (Postal address: British High Commission, Private Bag, Mbabane.) (Tel. 2581.)

SWEDEN—British Embassy, Skarpögatan 6-8, S-115 27 **Stockholm.** (Tel. 670140.) (Telex 19340 a/b BRITEMB S.)

Gothenburg—British Consulate-General Götgatan 15, S-411 05 Gothenburg. (Tel. 136277.) (Telex 20041 a/b BRITAIN S.)

Malmo—British Consulate, Lilla Nygatan 11, S-211 38 Malmö. (Tel. 126625.)

SWITZERLAND

Zurich—British Consulate-General, Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zurich. (Tel. (051) 344042.) (Telex 54260 a/b 54260 UKZUR CH.) [*Zurich is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Switzerland.*]

Berne—British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne. (Tel. (031) 445021/8.) (Telex 32687 a/b 32687 UK BNECH.)

Basle—British Consulate, P.O. Box No. 851, Rittergasse 35, 4001 Basle. (Tel. (061) 235843.) (Telex 62959 a/b UKBAL CH.)

Geneva—British Consulate-General, 6th Floor, Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. (Tel. (022) 343800, 332385.) (Telex 22956 a/b 22956A (or B) UKGV CH.)

SYRIA—British Embassy, 11 Kotob Building, Mohd. Kurd Ali Street, Malki Avenue (P.O. Box 37), **Damascus.** (Tel. 332561-3.)

TANZANIA—British High Commission, Permanent House, corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 9112, **Dar-es-Salaam.** (Tel. 29601.) (Telex 41004 a/b 41004 UKREP.)

THAILAND—British Embassy, Pleonchit Road, **Bangkok.** (Tel. 53291.)

TOGO—British Embassy, Boulevard, Circulaire Boite Postale 892, **Lome,** Republic of Togo. (Tel. 2085.) (Telex 5210 a/b PRODROME, LOME.)

TONGA—British High Commission, **Nukualofa.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO–British High Commission, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O. Box 778, **Port of Spain,** Trinidad. (Tel. 52861/6.) (Telex WG 224 a/b UKREP 224.)

TUNISIA—British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, **Tunis.** (Tel. 245100, 245324, 245649.) (Telex TUNIS 12007 a/b RDROM 12007 TUNIS.)

TURKEY—British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesi, 46a, Cankaya, **Ankara.** (Tel. 183240/45.) (Telex 20 a/b, PRODROME, ANKARA.)

Istanbul—British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. (Tel. 498874.) (Telex 298 a/b BRITAIN IST.)

UGANDA—British High Commission, P.O. Box 7070, 10-12 Parliament Avenue, **Kampala.** (Tel. 57054/9.) (Telex 61006 a/b 61006 UKREP KLA.)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Abu Dhabi—British Embassy, Commercial Secretariat, First Floor, Sheikh Ahmad bin Hamad Building, Sheikh Hamdan Street, Abu Dhabi (Postal address: P.O. Box 248, Abu Dhabi.) (Tel. 43033/4/5.) (Telex AH234 a/b PRODROME AH 234.)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS unless otherwise stated:
Embassies—'Prodrome' followed by the town name.
Consular offices—'Britain' followed by the town name.
High Commission offices—'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

Dubai—British Embassy, Tariq Ibn Zayed Street (P.O. Box 65), Dubai. (Tel. 31070, 31893 and 31993.) (Telex 426 a/b PRODROME DB 426.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—Re-named: see **EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF.**

UNITED STATES

Washington—British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20008. (Tel. HO 21340.) (Telex 892370 a/b PRODROME WSH.)

New York—British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street (19th and 20th floors), New York, N.Y. 10022. (Tel. 593-2258, Area Code 212.) (Telex 126919 a/b PRODROME NYK.)

[*New York is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in the USA. Export Credits Guarantee Department's representative in N. America, is at the same address.*]

Atlanta—British Consulate-General, Suite 912, 225 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (Tel. 524-2691/2, Area Code 404.) (Telex 542517 a/b BRITAIN ATL.)

Boston—British Consulate-General, Suite 4740. Prudential Tower, Prudential Centre, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. (Tel. 261-3060, Area Code 617.) (Telex 946412 a/b BRITAIN BSN.)

Chicago—British Consulate-General, 33 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. (Tel. 346-1810/17, Area Code 312.) (Telex 254432 a/b BRITAIN CGO.)

Cleveland—British Consulate-General, 1823 Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. (Tel. 621-7674, Area Code 216.) (Telex 980126 a/b BRITAIN CLV.)

Dallas—British Government Trade Office, 813 Stemmons Tower West, 2730 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207. ('Britrade, Dallas.') (Tel. 637-3600, Area Code 214.) (Telex 730382 a/b BRITRADE DAL.)

Detroit—British Consulate-General, 1008 Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. (Tel. 962-4776, Area Code 313.) (Telex 230158 a/b BRITAIN DET.)

Honolulu—British Consulate-General, Suite 1206, 841 Bishop Street, Honolulu 96813. (Tel. 536-1048/9.) (Telex 634161 a/b BRITAIN 634161.)

Houston—British Consulate-General, 1005 World Trade Centre, 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002. (Tel. 223-2301, Area Code 713.) (Telex 762-307 a/b BRITAIN HOU.)

Los Angeles—British Consulate-General, Ahmanson Centre East Building, Suite 312, 3701, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010. (Tel. 385-7381, Area Code 213.) (Telex 677421 a/b BRITAIN LSA.)

***Miami**—British Consulate, 700 Ingraham Building, 25, S.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131. (Tel. 371-7544/6, Area Code 305.) (Telex 519468 a/b BRITAIN MIA.)

Minneapolis—British Government Trade Office, 922 Midwest Plaza Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402. (Tel. 335-0921, Area Code 612.) (Telex 290122 a/b BRITRADE MPS.)

Philadelphia—British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. (Tel. Walnut 52430/2, Area Code 215.) (Telex 834636 a/b BRITAIN PhA.)

***SAN JUAN**—British Consulate, Room 1014, Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. (Postal address: G.P.O. Box 2157, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936.) (Tel. 767-4435 (Area Code 809).) (Telex 365270 a/b 365270 BRITAIN.)

St. Louis—British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Gateway Tower, 1 Memorial Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63102. (Tel. Main 14688, Area Code 314.) (Telex 447190 a/b BRITAIN STL.)

San Francisco—British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Equitable Life Buildings, 120 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. (Tel. 981-3030, Area Code 415.) (Telex 340628 a/b BRITAIN SFO.)

Seattle—British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. (Tel. 622-9253, Area Code 206.) (Telex 329602 a/b BRITAIN SEA.) [*There is also a Vice-Consul at Baltimore and a Consul at Norfolk who will be glad to see business visitors.*]

Baltimore—British Consulate, Suite 3406, 222 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. (Tel. 727-1082, Area Code 301.)

Norfolk—British Consulate, 932 Wainwright Building, 229 West Bute Street, Norfolk, Virginia, 23510. (Tel. MA 7-1934, Area Code 703.)

***URUGUAY**—British Embassy, Edificio Banco de Londres y America del Sud, Cerrito 420, Piso 7°, **Montevideo.** (Tel. 912501.) (Telex 398439 a/b PRODROME UY 439.)

USSR—British Embassy, Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, **Moscow** G248. (Tel. 241-1033/4.) (Telex 7341 a/b PRODROME SU.)

VENEZUELA—British Embassy, 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chuao, **Caracas.** (Postal address: Apartado 1246, Caracas.) (Tel. 911391.) (Telex 23468 a/b 23468 PROCARAC.)

VIETNAM—British Embassy, 25 Boulevarde Thong Nhut, P.O. Box No. 1, **Saigon.** (Tel. 23341/2.)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC—British Embassy, 13 Al Qasr al Jumhuri (P.O. Box 1287), **Sana'a.** (Tel. 2684 & 5714.)

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF—British Embassy, 28 Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar, **Aden.** (Tel. 24171-6.)

YUGOSLAVIA—British Embassy, Ulica Generala Zdanova 46, **Belgrade.** (Tel. 645055.) (Telex 11468 a/b 11468 YU PROBEL.)

Zagreb—British Consulate-General, Ilica 12 (P.O. Box 454), 41001 Zagreb. (Tel. 447533.) (Telex 21309 a/b 21309 YU BR ZAG.)

ZAIRE REPUBLIC—British Embassy, 9 Avenue de l'Equateur, 5th floor, Barclays Bank International Building (B.P. 8049.), **Kinshasa.** (Tel. 234836.)

Lubumbashi—British Consulate-General, 669 Boulevard l' U.E.A.C. (B.P. 973), Lubumbashi. (Tel. 2434.) (Telex 149 a/b BRITAIN, EVL.

ZAMBIA—British High Commission, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box RW50, **Lusaka.** (Tel. 51122.) (Telex LS 4115 a/b UKREP ZA 4115.)

British Trade Correspondents

NOTE: The * denotes that the entry has been amended since last published in October 1973.

TRADE Correspondents generally give part-time service to the Department of Trade and Industry. Often they are Civil Servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain other territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British Trade Correspondents can assist British business visitors is therefore limited.

AFRICA, SOUTH WEST: Mr. M. A. Isaacson, P.O. Box 29, Windhoek, South West Africa. (Tel. 7983.)

BELIZE: Mr. Gordon Roe, 6 Fort Street, P.O. Box 438, Belize City. (Tel. 2383.)

BERMUDA: Mrs. A. Brackstone, c/o Visitors' Service Bureau, Hamilton. (Tel. 1-2038.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS: The Chief Secretary, Stanley.

GIBRALTAR: The Financial and Development Secretary, Government Secretariat, Gibraltar. (Tel. 2971, Ext. 51.) (Telex 223 a/b SECRETARIAT GIBRALTAR.)

IMPORTANT

THE INFORMATION given in this list is intended for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry, or to Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757) (Telex 886143). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLAND COLONY: The Collector of Customs, P.O. Box 503, Betio, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND: Mr. A. G. Ayres, Javelin House, 109 Water Street, P.O. Box 6012, St. John's, Newfoundland. (Tel. 726-8948, Area Code 709.)

NEW HEBRIDES: Mr. C. H. Allan, OBE, CMG, Resident Commissioner, Vila.

SEYCHELLES: Captain J. Harwood, Mahe Shipping Co. Ltd., Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles.

ST. HELENA: Collector of Customs, The Colonial Treasurer's Office, The Castle, Island of St. Helena, South Atlantic Ocean.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE: The Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Customs House, P.O. Box 201, Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

TASMANIA: Mr. W. T. Loney, OBE, 10th Floor, AMP Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, Tas. (Postal address: GPO Box H. Tas 7001.) (Tel. Hobart 343411/2.)

WESTERN SAMOA: Mr. W. W. Ansell, c/o Bank of Western Samoa, Apia, Western Samoa, South Pacific.

Towns and countries in which commercial representation is available

Town	Country
Aarhus	Denmark
Abidjan	Ivory Coast
Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates
Accra	Ghana
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
Adelaide	Australia
Aden	Yemen
Alberta	Canada
Algiers	Algeria
Amman	Jordan
Amsterdam	Netherlands
Ankara	Turkey
Antwerp	Belgium
Apia	Western Samoa
Asmara	Ethiopia (Eritrea)
Asuncion	Paraguay
Athens	Greece
Atlanta	United States
Auckland	New Zealand
Baghdad	Iraq
Baltimore	United States
Banda Seri Begawan	Brunei
Bangkok	Thailand
Banjul	Gambia
Barcelona	Spain
Bari	Italy
Basle	Switzerland
Beirut	Lebanon
Belgrade	Yugoslavia
Belize City	Belize
Benin City	Nigeria
Bergen	Norway
Berlin	Germany
Berne	Switzerland
Bilbao	Spain
Blantyre	Malawi
Bogota	Colombia
Bombay	India
Bonn	Germany
Bordeaux	France
Boston	United States
Brasilia	Brazil
Bridgetown	Barbados
Brisbane	Australia
Brussels	Belgium
Bucharest	Romania
Budapest	Hungary
Buea	Cameroon
Buenos Aires	Argentina
Cairo	Egypt, Arab Republic of
Calcutta	India
Canberra	Australia
Capetown	South Africa
Caracas	Venezuela
Casablanca	Morocco
Chicago	United States
Christchurch	New Zealand
Cleveland	United States
Colombo	Sri Lanka
Copenhagen	Denmark
Dacca	Bangladesh
Dakar	Senegal
Damascus	Syria
Dar-es-Salaam	Tanzania
Delhi	India
Detroit	United States
Doha	Qatar
Dubai	United Arab Emirates
Dublin	Irish Republic
Durban	South Africa
Dusseldorf	Germany
Edmonton	Canada
Florence	Italy
Floriana	Malta
Frankfurt	Germany
Freetown	Sierra Leone
Funchal	Madeira
Gaberones	Botswana
Geneva	Switzerland
Genoa	Italy
Georgetown	Guyana
Gothenburg	Sweden
Guatemala City	Guatemala
Hague, The	Netherlands
Halifax	Canada
Hamburg	Germany
Hamilton	Bermuda
Hanover	Germany
Havana	Cuba
Helsinki	Finland
Hobart	Tasmania
Honiara	Solomon Islands, British Protectorate
Honolulu	United States
Houston	United States

(continued on next page)

Towns and countries in which commercial representation is available

continued

Town	Country
Ibadan	Nigeria
Istanbul	Turkey
Jakarta	Indonesia
Jedda	Saudi Arabia
Johannesburg	South Africa
Kabul	Afghanistan
Kaduna	Nigeria
Kampala	Uganda
Karachi	Pakistan
Katmandu	Nepal
Khartoum	Sudan
Kingston	Jamaica
Kinshasa	Zaire Republic
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
Kuwait	Kuwait
Lagos	Nigeria
Lahore	Pakistan
La Paz	Bolivia
Las Palmas	Spain (Canary Islands)
Lille	France
Lima	Peru
Lisbon	Portugal
Lomé	Togo
Los Angeles	United States
Lourenco Marques	Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)
Luanda	Angola (Portuguese West Africa)
Lubumbashi	Zaire Republic
Lusaka	Zambia
Lyon	France
Madras	India
Madrid	Spain
Mahé	Seychelles
Malmo	Sweden
Managua	Nicaragua
Manama	Bahrain
Manila	Philippines
Marseille	France
Maseru	Lesotho
Mbabane	Swaziland
Melbourne	Australia
Mexico City	Mexico
Miami	United States
Milan	Italy
Mogadishu	Somali Republic
Monrovia	Liberia
Montevideo	Uruguay
Montreal	Canada
Moscow	USSR
Munich	Germany
Muscat	Oman
Naples	Italy
Nairobi	Kenya
Nassau	Bahamas
New Delhi	India
New York	United States
Nice	France
Nicosia	Cyprus
Norfolk	United States
Nukualofa	Tonga
Osaka	Japan
Oslo	Norway
Ottawa	Canada
Paramaribo	Surinam
Palermo	Italy (Sicily)
Palma de Mallorca	Spain (Balearic Islands)
Panama City	Panama
Paris	France
Peking	China
Perth	Australia
Philadelphia	United States
Phnom Pehn	Khmer Republic
Port-au-Prince	Haiti
Port of Spain	Trinidad
Portland	United States
Port Louis	Mauritius
Port Moresby	Papua New Guinea
Prague	Czechoslovakia
Pretoria	South Africa
Quito	Ecuador
Rangoon	Burma
Rawalpindi	Pakistan
Reykjavik	Iceland
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
Rome	Italy
Saigon	Vietnam
St. John's	Newfoundland (Canada)
St. Louis	United States
Salonika	Greece
Sana'a	Yemen Arab Republic
San Francisco	United States
San Jose	Costa Rica
San Juan	Puerto Rico (USA)
San Salvador	El Salvador
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Spain (Canary Islands)
Santiago	Chile
Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic
Sao Paulo	Brazil
Seattle	United States
Seoul	Korea
Seville	Spain
Sofia	Bulgaria
Stanley	Falkland Islands
Stockholm	Sweden
Strasbourg	France
Stuttgart	Germany
Suva	Fiji
Sydney	Australia
Tananarive	Malagasy Republic
Tarawa	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Tegucigalpa	Honduras
Tehran	Iran
Tel Aviv	Israel
The Hague	Netherlands
Thorshavn	Faroe Islands (Denmark)
Tokyo	Japan
Toronto	Canada
Tripoli	Libya
Tunis	Tunisia
Turin	Italy
Ulan Bator	Mongolia
Valencia	Spain
Vancouver	Canada
Venice	Italy
Vienna	Austria
Vientiane	Laos
Vigo	Spain
Vila	New Hebrides
Warsaw	Poland
Washington	United States
Wellington	New Zealand
Windhoek	South West Africa
Winnipeg	Canada
Yaoundé	Cameroon
Zagreb	Yugoslavia
Zurich	Switzerland

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LONDON: Kenneth L. Newton, manager / Moor House, 119 London Wall / London, England EC2Y 5ET / 01-638-8330 / Cable: BALTPORT

Three-day working in commerce and industry

FROM December 31 (January 7 in Scotland), the supply of electricity for most industrial and commercial work is restricted to three specified, consecutive days each week.

Industry and commerce

The days on which industry and commerce, other than shops, will be permitted to use electricity are determined on the basis of schedules prepared by the Electricity Area Boards and available for inspection in Area Board showrooms, town halls, public libraries. The schedules will also be published in the local press.

Groups	Days on which electricity permitted
V2, W1, W2	Monday
X1, X2, Y1	Tuesday
Y2, Z1, Z2	Wednesday
R1, R2, S1, S2	Thursday
T1, T2, U1, U2	Friday
V1	Saturday

Change of specified days

It is necessary at present to specify the days on which electricity may be used to ensure that, if rota cuts become necessary, industry and commerce can have three consecutive days with uninterrupted supply of electricity. The DTI will however, keep the position under review and consider, if circumstances allow, whether it would be possible to rotate the days on which the use of electricity is permitted.

Electricity for loading and unloading of goods

This will be permitted.

Maintenance

On the days on which industry would not otherwise be allowed to use electricity it will be allowed to use electricity for routine maintenance and emergency repairs provided such maintenance and repair is carried out by the employees normally engaged in this work.

Building and construction industry

No exception can be made for the industry. DTI Regional Offices will, however, be prepared to consider the granting of licences in cases of severe difficulty.

Continuous process industries

If the process is one which needs to be operated continuously for 24 hours on more than three days a week and will be operated for more than five days a week and the consumer undertakes to restrict his demand to no more than 65 per cent of both his normal maximum demand and his consumption, the consumer must accept the risk of cuts and of rota cuts if introduced and undertake not to work abnormal hours to make up production lost by such cuts.

Shops

Food shops will be exempted from the Order. Other shops will be permitted to use electricity for part of every day from Monday to Friday and all day on Saturday. Shops which are normally open on Sunday will also be allowed to use electricity during certain hours on that day. The times at which the use of electricity will be permitted will be determined on the basis of the Electricity Area Board schedules. Details are as follows:

Groups	Hours during which electricity is permitted Monday to Friday
R1, S1, T1, U1, V1, W1, X1, Y1, Z1	09.30 to 12.30
R2, S2, T2, U2, V2, W2, X2, Y2, Z2	14.30 to 17.00

This system will rotate at the end of every week, ie those shops which in the week beginning December 31 are permitted to use electricity during the specified hours in the mornings will in the week beginning January 7 be permitted to use electricity during the specified hours in the afternoon and vice versa.

On Saturdays all shops will be permitted to use electricity between the hours of 09.30 to 12.30 and 14.30 to 17.00. Shops which are normally open on Sundays will be allowed to use electricity within the same hours on Sunday.

Exemptions

When *Trade and Industry* went to press the Order was expected to contain a list of exempted industries and activities which in most respects is similar to the schedule of exemptions in the Electricity (Industrial and Commercial Use) (Control) Order 1973, viz:

1. For the purposes specified in Section A below.
2. On any premises used for any of the purposes specified in Section B below, to the extent that such use is essential for such purposes.
3. On any premises of a kind specified in Section C below.
4. On premises qualifying as set out in Section D below.

SECTION A

1. Dealing with any outbreak of fire, any accident or any other emergency.
2. Preventing damage to any central heating plant.
3. Ensuring that any plant which is normally in continuous operation will continue in operation only for so long and to such extent as may be necessary in order to avoid damage thereto.
4. Operating apparatus for heating, cooling or air-conditioning to the extent necessary to prevent damage or deterioration to food, goods or material or to prevent damage to or impairment of the functioning of any apparatus or equipment on the premises which is sensitive to changes in temperature or humidity.
5. Operating apparatus which has been continuously in use for purposes of research until such time as the operation of the said apparatus can be discontinued without causing loss or damage.
6. Preserving the health of livestock.
7. Operating communications equipment (including teleprinters and apparatus for broadcast reception).
8. Operating any computer and any other equipment necessary for the proper functioning thereof.
9. Operating any fan, circulating pump or controlling mechanism installed in any central plant used for heating premises by means of solid fuel, gas or oil.
10. Continuing work on any product which is in the course of manufacture at the time when this Order came into operation, to the extent necessary to prevent damage to that product.
11. Operating apparatus for the preparation of a payroll, cheque sorting equipment and other office machinery.
12. Operating cash registers and cash dispensers.

13. Displaying any article or structure which is a traffic sign within the meaning of Section 54(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967 or a lamp provided or maintained by any authority authorised or required to light any street, road, bridge or other public place.
14. Operating any lift or escalator.
15. Displaying any sign indicating the nature of the premises at any of the following:
    (a) ambulance stations;
    (b) fire stations;
    (c) first aid stations;
    (d) police stations;
    (e) hospitals;
    (f) the premises of a registered dentist;
    (g) the premises of a fully registered medical practitioner;
    (h) a registered pharmacy or the premises of a registered pharmacist;
    (i) the premises of a registered optician;
    (j) the premises of a registered veterinary surgeon or registered veterinary practitioner;
    (k) the premises of a registered dispenser of hearing aids;
    (l) the premises of any person registered as a chiropodist or physiotherapist under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960.
16. Illuminating any telephone which is intended for public use.
17. Lighting any part of the premises to such extent as may be necessary for the safety of persons on those premises or the security of those premises.
18. Operating any aid to air navigation.

SECTION B

1. Agricultural purposes within the meaning of the Agriculture Act 1947.
2. The purposes of:
    (a) any undertaking for the supply of water (including any statutory water undertaker, regional water board, water development board or river authority) or for the supply of gas or electricity;
    (b) any railway, light railway, tramway, road or water transport, canal, inland navigation, dock, harbour, pier or lighthouse undertaking;
    (c) any sewerage or sewage disposal undertaking, or of any undertaking for the collection or disposal of refuse (including toxic waste), or of any drainage authority;
    (d) any aerodrome within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1968.
3. The getting, dressing, manufacture, preparation for sale, distribution or sale of solid fuel.
4. Telecommunication.
5. The purposes of the Post Office, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Independent Broadcasting Authority or any programme contractor within the meaning of the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act 1973.
6. The purposes of a mortuary or crematorium.
7. The printing, distribution or sale of daily, weekly or evening newspapers or newspapers normally published on Sundays, the primary purpose of which is in each case the dissemination of news.
8. The production, treatment, storage, distribution or sale of liquid fuel, being petroleum or petroleum products.
9. The sale of food or animal feeding stuffs.
10. Flour milling or the storage or treatment of grain or the distribution of those products.
11. The preparation, baking or distribution of bread, infant rusks or flour confectionery.
12. The processing, manufacture or distribution of milk or milk products.
13. The manufacture, processing or distribution of bakers' yeast.
14. The extraction, preparation, processing, packaging or distribution of sugar, including molasses, invert sugar and glucose.
15. The preservation, processing, storage or packaging of perishable food where the temperature is regulated for those purposes by the use of refrigeration machinery.
16. The manufacture, distribution or sale of ice for use in the food trades or hospital services.
17. (a) The slaughtering of animals (including poultry);
    (b) The confinement of animals awaiting slaughter, or the keeping or subjecting to any treatment or process of the products of the slaughtering of animals, if carried on at premises used for their slaughter.
18. The production (including curing or salting, pickling, processing or preserving for any period which will in any way alter the character of the meat) or distribution of bacon or hams produced from pigs killed in Great Britain.
19. The production or distribution of manufactured meats or meat products.
20. The packing, treatment, storage or distribution of perishable horticultural produce other than flowers.
21. The storage, preservation, processing or distribution of fish.
22. Egg grading or packing or the distribution of eggs.
23. The manufacture or distribution of salt.
24. The processing of oil seed, edible oil refining or fat melting, or the manufacture, storage or distribution of margarine, lard, cooking fat or edible oil.
25. The manufacture of animal feeding stuffs, including fish meal to be used therein.
26. The manufacture or distribution of candles.
27. The manufacture or distribution of containers for food.
28. The purposes of a laundry, launderette or dry cleaner.
29. The refuelling, maintenance or repair of motor transport vehicles, if carried out on premises occupied in association with other premises used wholly or mainly for a purpose specified elsewhere in this Schedule and in relation to vehicles used for or in connection with the purpose for which those other premises are used.
30. The purpose of a catering establishment.

SECTION C

1. Premises used as a registered pharmacy or for the purpose of his practice or business by a registered medical practitioner, a registered dentist, a registered pharmacist, a registered optician, a registered veterinary surgeon, a registered veterinary practitioner, a registered dispenser of hearing aids or any person registered as a chiropodist or physiotherapist under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960.
2. Hospitals, local authority health centres and clinics and premises used by the National Blood Transfusion Service.
3. Premises used by the police or any fire service or ambulance service.
4. Courts of law.
5. Local authority day centres.

SECTION D

Any premises in relation to which directions have been given by Secretary of State under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Fuel and Electricity (Control) Act 1973 and are still in force as to the use of electricity on those premises—ie those continuous process users who satisfy the Electricity Board that they can be supplied by discrete feeders from a part of the system which is not affected by rota cuts and without involving any other load; and who can satisfy the Department of Trade and Industry that they require a supply for a 24-hour seven-day continuous process, interruption of which would not be in the national interest during the present emergency. Such continuous process users will be limited to 65 per cent of their normal electricity consumption each week.

Use of stand-by generators

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, winding up the first day of the two-day energy and economy debate in the House of Commons, announced on December 18 that industry and commerce were free to use stand-by generators at any time. They could not, however, be used for sporting and recreational purposes.

The generators should, if possible, run on waste heat. If the generators are oil-fired, or use some other petroleum product, no additional allocation of fuel will be made to run them.

Companies who wish to use their own generators are allowed to switch fuels from other uses to operate them, as long as this does not increase their total use of petroleum products.

The Register of Restrictive Trading Agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Acts 1956 to 1973)

Additions and amendments to the Register

A LIST of additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the Register between October 1 and December 31, 1973 is given below; the amendments are shown in italics. The index as it stood at July 30, 1957 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 16, 1957 (pages 371-378) to which subsequent additions and amendments have been published at approximately quarterly intervals—the last on October 4, 1973.

The purpose of the index is to help the public in searching for agreements in the public Register itself. The index shows commodities which are the subject of agreements on the Register, and the commodities are described exactly as they are in the particulars submitted to the Director General of Fair Trading of the agreements concerned. Where an agreement operates in a particular area, this has been indicated whenever practicable. The symbol 'B' placed in the index against an agreement denotes that a direction has been issued, copy of which is on the registered file, discharging the Director General of Fair Trading from his obligation to take proceedings in the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of that particular agreement during the continuance in force of the direction. Symbol 'C' indicates that the agreement in question has been referred to the Restrictive Practices Court and that the Court has made a declaration or order, a copy of which has been entered on the registered file. 'D' means that an agreement has been determined; 'E' signifies that an agreement has expired or will expire at a given date; and 'F' indicates that an agreement has been varied, whether by the removal of registrable restrictions or otherwise as to its terms or parties, so that it would not have been registrable at all had it taken the varied form at the time of registration. The date following each symbol indicates the month concerned.

'D' and 'F' agreements

The list below headed 'D' and 'F' brings up to date at December 31, 1973 the list of agreements determined or varied as described above. Although these agreements already appear in the above mentioned list of additions and amendments, they are shown separately under this heading for the benefit of readers. Agreements which were registered as running for a specified period which has now expired or will expire on a given date (i.e. those marked 'E' in the main list), are not included in the 'D' and 'F' list; in many cases these 'E' agreements are intended to be renewed or re-made in a similar form on expiry.

It should be noted that the inclusion of an agreement about a commodity in the 'D' and 'F' list does not necessarily mean that there are no other restrictive agreements about that commodity. Further, a 'D' or 'F' agreement may sometimes be replaced by a new agreement which will appear in the main list of additions and amendments when it is registered.

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

On April 10, 1959 there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 859) a list of all agreements in respect of which Notices of Reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued, except those which had already been dealt with by the Court.

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity		
	A		
3793	Aircraft—flight simulation		
	B		
2750	Bacon	*add*	F 11/73
3728	Boiler and nuclear steam generators	*add*	B 10/73
	C		
3789	Commercial vehicle batteries		
3750	Corrugated cardboard, corrugated cardboard conversion		
3780	Corrugated cardboard, corrugated cardboard conversion Northumberland (inc Tyneside) Durham (inc Teeside)		
3788	Corrugated cardboard, corrugated cardboard conversion		
	E		
3283	Electric lamps	*add*	B 10/73
	F		
3723	Food processing	*add*	B 10/73
	M		
3790	Marine batteries		
3729	Men's wear	*add*	B 10/73
	P		
3761	Pumps and allied equipment	*add*	B 10/73
425	Pumps and pumping plant	*add*	F 10/73
	S		
2622	Sealed beam electric lamps	*add*	B 10/73
467	Shopfitting materials	*add*	B 10/73
	W		
3119	Works rubbish for scrap and brick	*add*	B 10/73

'D' AND 'F' AGREEMENTS

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity	Area	D or F	Date
425	Pumps and pumping plant		F	October 1973
2750	Bacon		F	November 1973

AGREEMENTS NOT TO BE REFERRED TO THE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Registered No. of Agreements	Commodity
467	Shopfitting materials
2622	Sealed beam electric lamps
3119	Works rubbish for scrap and brick
3283	Electric lamps
3723	Food processing
3728	Boiler and nuclear steam generators
3729	Men's wear
3761	Pumps and allied equipment

Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals there have been no additions to the list in the quarter ending December 31, 1973. Anyone who may be in a position to assist the Court with evidence from his own experience of results of any of these agreements, which he thinks affect the public interest, is asked to communicate as early as possible with the Treasury Solicitors, 3 Central Buildings, Mathew Parker Street, London SW1H 9NN. The agreements shown in square brackets have been abandoned after the issue of a Notice of Reference.

Agreements not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court

The Secretary of State may, on the representation of the Director General of Fair Trading, give directions under Section 9 (2) of the

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Act of 1968 discharging him, during their continuance in force, from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. Lists (commencing April 11, 1969) headed as this paragraph is headed, have been published periodically in the *Board of Trade Journal* (now incorporated in *Trade and Industry*) giving details of agreements in respect of which directions under the sub-section have been given and are in force. These agreements are indicated in the index to the Register by the symbol 'B'. Although these agreements are already included in the above mentioned list of additions and amendments, they are shown separately under this heading for the benefit of readers.

Inspection of the Register

The Register may be inspected between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:—

Office of Fair Trading
Chancery House
Chancery Lane
London WC2A 1SP

9 Hope Street
Edinburgh EH2 4EL

Ministry of Commerce
64 Chichester Street
Belfast BT1 4JX

The fee for inspecting the Register is 50p per day but if fewer than five agreements are inspected, the fee is 10p for each agreement.

Indexes to the Register, one as published in *Trade and Industry* and one in which commodities are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge.

Flexible rates for export finance

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs announced on December 19 changes in the rate charged by the Clearing Banks for finance for medium and long term export credits guaranteed by ECGD.

Answering a Parliamentary Question, Sir Geoffrey said: 'The rate has been reviewed in the light of the economic situation generally and the rates charged by our competitors. The latter have in general moved up since March 1972 and in many cases embody a range of rates. Against this background therefore I have decided to replace the single rate of 6 per cent per annum by a change of rates from 6 per cent to 8½ per cent per annum. Within this range a rate of 7 per cent per annum will apply for finance for credits of from two to five years inclusive. The rate for shipbuilding contracts will continue to be fixed in accordance with our international obligations in this field and is at present 7 per cent. For other contracts where the credit period exceeds five years, specific rates within the range will be determined by the Export Credits Guarantee Department on a case-by-case basis.

'These provisions will come into effect for contracts signed from January 1, 1974 after the expiry of any period for which the existing 6 per cent has been committed forward.

'The new system will give greater flexibility to British exporters while fully maintaining our competitive position.'

Midlands ECGD office opened by Sir Geoffrey Howe

A NEW office of the Export Credits Guarantee Department was opened in Birmingham on December 19 by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs.

The new office embraces the area covered by the old Birmingham and Nottingham offices, which have been closed, and it will also undertake much of the policy underwriting, claims and premium work previously done in London.

There are about 1,600 policyholders exporting £700 million a year in the area covered by the office, which consists of the counties of Shropshire, Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland and parts of Derby.

Mr. F. Wilmot is the Director of the new office, which is situated at Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham, B3 3SB (tel. 021-233 1771).

Managing consultant for offshore oil supplies, Northern region

MR. George Mearns has accepted an appointment to the Department of Trade and Industry's Offshore Supplies Office as the Northern Region's managing consultant for offshore oil supplies. He will be based at the DTI Northern Regional office in Newcastle.

Mr. Mearns has extensive experience as a marine consultant, and in the construction of exploration drilling rigs on Teesside. As managing consultant, he will be devoting 100 days a year to the Northern Region where he will work closely with Mr. J. W. Mark, of the DTI, who is already well known to Northern industrialists for his work in the development of offshore supply opportunities.

Seafield Colliery accident inquiry report

IN his report following the public inquiry into the accident at Seafield Colliery, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Mr. J. W. Calder, HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, states that the accident on May 10 in which five men were killed and four others sustained serious injury was caused by an extensive fall of roof on D.22 face which displaced 61 powered supports over a distance of 210 feet.

The report, which was laid before Parliament by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, gives a detailed description of the early life of the face, the way in which the accident occurred as well as the conduct of the rescue operations.

The report (Cmnd. 5485) is available from HMSO, price £1.20.

Consumer Protection Advisory Committee set up

MEMBERSHIP of the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee was announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs in Parliament on December 20. The Hon. Mrs. Viney, chairman of a London juvenile court, has been appointed chairman, and the deputy chairman is Professor W. A. Wilson, of Edinburgh University, a commercial law specialist. There are 12 other members, half of them women.

The Committee, established under the Fair Trading Act 1973, will examine proposals for statutory controls made by the Director-General of Fair Trading, and report to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The Committee can also advise any Minister considering action on consumer trade practices.

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Industrial and commercial property

Hire purchase, credit sale and hiring controls

THE Department of Trade and Industry has made two Orders to reintroduce control of the terms of hire purchase, credit sale and hiring agreements. The Orders, which came into force on December 18, 1973, impose minimum deposits and maximum repayment periods for listed goods subject to hire purchase and credit sale agreements and minimum advance rental payments for listed goods subject to hiring agreements. The First Schedule in each of the Orders lists the goods which are covered.

The Orders are in similar form to those in force in 1971, but there are some changes in coverage.

These measures do not affect the Consumer Credit Bill which is at present before Parliament.

Among the goods subject to a minimum deposit of 33⅓ per cent and a maximum repayment term of 24 months under hire purchase and credit sale agreements are cars, radios, television sets, record players and tape recorders, space heating installations, dish washers, refrigerators and freezers, sink units and bathroom fittings, waste disposal units, and other domestic appliances, lawn mowers and powered garden equipment, sectional sheds and garages, clocks, watches and jewellery, photographic equipment, caravans, aircraft, ships and boats. Furniture and mattresses will be subject to a minimum deposit of 20 per cent and a maximum repayment term of 24 months. The hiring control covers some of these goods, eg cars, radios, television sets, record players and tape recorders, space heating installations, refrigerators and freezers and other domestic appliances and photographic equipment. For hiring agreements the minimum advance payment will be the whole of the rental charges payable during the first 42 weeks.

The new Orders are the Hire Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements Control Order 1973 (1973 No. 2129 price 13p each, 17p by post) and the Control of Hiring Order 1973 (1973 No. 2130 price 10½p each, 14p by post). Copies of these Orders may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches, or by post from the Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1.

Notes

The Orders in force in 1971 were the Hire Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements Control Order 1969 (1969 No. 1308) and the Control of Hiring Order 1969 (1969 No. 1307).

The new Orders are similar in form to the 1969 Orders but a number of changes have been made in coverage. The most important of these changes are:

(a) the down payment for cars has been reduced from 40 per cent to 33⅓ per cent. This takes account of present difficulties facing the motor car industry.
(b) Bicycles, tricycles, mopeds and motor bicycles have been excluded because of the energy crisis.
(c) Some basic household items have been excluded on social grounds, eg cooking stoves, while included are some other domestic items which have become more important in recent years, eg freezers.
(d) Furniture and mattresses attract easier down payment as in the previous Order, on social grounds.

Parallel to these controls, the Governor of the Bank of England has asked banks and finance houses offering loans to persons or trading check facilities to impose similar restrictions when providing finance for the purchase of goods subject to the control. He is also asking those concerned to restrict the terms of the facilities currently available on credit cards. The Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs will be asking others offering trading check facilities to impose similar restrictions on their credit trading.

The present measures do not affect the Consumer Credit Bill but if they were still in operation when the Bill comes into effect the Government would then consider the arrangements for the control of consumer credit in the wider context.

Trade inquiries should be directed to Consumer Credit Branch, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (special direct telephone: 01-222 6965).

New arrangements for City institutions

FOLLOWING discussion with City institutions the DTI announced on December 19 that the clearing banks, the Foreign Exchange market, the commodity markets and stock exchanges can apply for licences to allow full time working for certain essential specialised activities in these areas.

The Electricity Control Order already provides for full time use of computers, office machinery and lighting for security purposes. The bodies concerned have given an assurance that they will reduce their demands on the electricity system to a minimum.

January fuel allocation for airlines

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping has announced the fuel allocation for airlines in January. He said: 'I have decided that the fuel allocation to commercial airlines in January 1974 will be based on 90 per cent of the industry's January 1973 recorded uplift.

'This represents a shortfall of about 22 to 23 per cent in the industry's anticipated requirements in January as compared with a shortfall of 17 per cent in the six-week period November 20 to December 31.

'The allocation to foreign airlines will be made subject to the proviso that British airlines should receive treatment from foreign governments and foreign fuel suppliers no less favourable than that accorded to the national carriers of those countries.'

Official appointments

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. E. L. Richards to be a second deputy chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Alderman Mrs. E. Coker to be a part-time member of the Eastern Electricity Board.

PROTECTION OF WRECKS ACT 1973

Area in the Sound of Mull to be designated as a restricted area

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry proposes to make an Order under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 designating as a restricted area all within 50 metres of the site in Sound of Mull where a vessel lies wrecked on the sea bed at latitude 50° 30′ 12″ North, longitude 05° 41′ 65″ West.

After the Order is made and comes into effect, it will be an offence to intefere with the wreck or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

If any person or body wishes to make representation about the proposal to make this Order, they should write to the Department of Trade and Industry, Marine Division Branch 1B, 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, by January 31, 1974.

Area near the Needles, Isle of Wight, to be designated as a restricted area

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry proposes to make an Order under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 designating as a restricted area all within 75 metres of the site near the Needles, Isle of Wight, where a vessel or vessels lie wrecked on the sea bed at latitude 50° 39′ 42″ North, longitude 01° 35′ 27″ West.

After the Order is made and comes into effect, it will be an offence to interfere with the wreck or wrecks or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

If any person or body wishes to make representation about the proposal to make this Order, they should write to the Department of Trade and Industry, Marine Division Branch 1B, 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, by January 31, 1974.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−284	−659	375
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	101	92	101	19	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	145	−52	197
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	101	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	109	87	123	248	168	18	52	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	102	84	107	194	87	−16	152	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr				89	114		97	22	40	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+3.7	+2.7	+4.0	+3.0	−8.3							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+5.6	+3.3	+4.9	+0.5							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages									at current prices	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	99.9	99.6	97.3	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.2	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	205	195
1972	102.2	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 3rd qtr	100.6	99.4	100.5	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	100.4	99.0	102.1	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.7	832	3.7	118	210	200
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	105.7	105.3	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	253
1973 1st qtr	110.4	110.5	112.0	150	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	246	275
2nd qtr	110.4	110.3	108.2	134	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1*	112.6	602	2.6	292	263	295
3rd qtr	111.4	112.0	110.7	141	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	563	2.5	332	279	324
1973 Jan	108.6	107.7	109.4	147	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	110.7	111.2	111.8	153	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	269
Mar	111.9	112.6	114.2	149	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr	110.0	109.9	107.1	137	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8*	112.3	617	2.7	275	265	275
May	109.9	109.0	106.7	132	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.6	296	252	307
June	111.1	112.2	110.3	133	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	590	2.6	307	271	304
July	111.5	111.9	110.8	145	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	115.9	578	2.5	325	270	310
Aug	111.0	111.8	111.0	151	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.5	565	2.5	327	274	327
Sept	111.6	112.3	110.4	127	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	545	2.4	345	293	336
Oct	112.1	112.4	111.9	125	185.4	9.9	161.3 p	127.9 p	120.3	515	2.3	362	277	370
Nov					186.8	10.3	165.9 p	129.5 p	120.4	490 p	2.2	366 p	290 p	359 p
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+0 7	+1.6	+1.6	−1.7	+2.8		+10.7	+4.1	+2.6	−10.6		+11.9	+5.6	+13.2
on a year earlier	+7.8	+9.0	+3.4	−6.5	+9.8		+42.0	+10.5	+11.8	−34.0		+119.0	+19.4	+35.8

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April, affected by changes due to VAT

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Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during November 1973 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	4,666	—	4,666
Over £100 but under £1,000	128	—	128
£1,000 but under £10,000	1,033	—	1,033
£10,000 but under £50,000	246	—	246
£50,000 but under £100,000	33	—	33
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	23	—	23
£1,000,000 and over	3	—	3
Total number	6,132	—	6,132
Total amount of Nominal Capital	£ thous. 36,871	£ thous. —	£ thous. 36,871

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1972 and 1973

	1972		1973	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	4,008	8,032	4,666	8,050
February	3,745	12,111	5,919	7,762
March	4,045	10,671	6,310	21,762
April	4,182	9,931	5,617	12,632
May	4,412	9,158	5,331	9,111
June	3,777	5,561	4,752	30,575
July	3,696	17,760	5,245	17,291
August	5,689	7,827	6,371	16,843
September	5,512	7,498	4,988	28,337
October	5,096	16,655	5,945	11,918
November	5,251	7,084	6,132	36,871
December	4,567	15,343		
Total	53,980	127,631		

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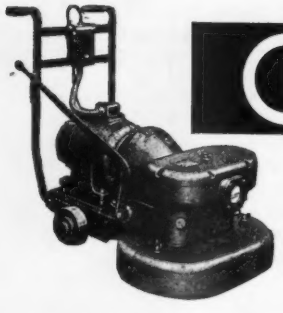

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SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Steel consumption and stocks in the third quarter

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the third quarter of 1973 is provisionally estimated to have been 4,603,000 tonnes (6,191,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), after seasonal adjustment. This figure, though lower than the record level of consumption estimated for the first quarter of 1973, is substantially above the quarterly rate during 1972, and indicates the continuing high level of activity in steel-using industries.

Stocks

Stocks of finished steel held by merchants and consumers are estimated to have risen, after adjustment for normal seasonal factors, by 207,000 tonnes (278,000 tonnes ingot equivalent). Stocks, which have been rising in tonnage since the third quarter of 1972, now stand at about 13 weeks' use of steel.

Note

Provisional estimates of consumption and stocks of finished steel in the third quarter of 1973 were given about a month ago. Further returns to the DTI census have enabled better, but still provisional, estimates to be made.

FINISHED STEEL: ESTIMATED UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION

NB All quantities are expressed in metric units (1 imperial ton = 1.016 tonnes)

		Actual consumption				Seasonally adjusted consumption thousand tonnes	
		Thousand tonnes		Per cent change over previous year			
		(a)		(a)		(a)	
1968	1st quarter	4,246		+ 4.5		4,078	
	2nd quarter	4,299		+ 3.6		4,146	
	3rd quarter	3,992		+13.2		4,308	
	4th quarter	4,298		+ 4.9		4,303	
	Total	16,835		+ 6.3			
1969	1st quarter	4,608		+ 8.5		4,434	
	2nd quarter	4,685		+ 9.0		4,525	
	3rd quarter	4,087		+ 2.4		4,419	
	4th quarter	4,402		+ 2.4		4,404	
	Total	17,782		+ 5.6			
1970	1st quarter	4,627		+ 0.4		4,514	
	2nd quarter	4,582		− 2.2		4,364	
	*3rd quarter	4,132		+ 1.1		4,463	
	4th quarter	4,296		− 2.4		4,296	
	Total	17,637		− 0.8			
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971	1st quarter	4,660	4,696	+0.7		4,488	4,520
	2nd quarter	4,318	4,303	−5.8		4,172	4,158
	3rd quarter	3,801	3,763	−8.0		4,108	4,067
	4th quarter	4,022	3,960	−6.4		4,033	3,977
	Total	16,801	16,722	−4.7			
1972	1st quarter		4,029		−14.2		3,933
	2nd quarter		4,246		− 1.3		4,043
	3rd quarter		3,958		+ 5.2		4,275
	4th quarter		4,517		+14.1		4,499
	Total		16,750		+ 0.2		
1973	1st quarter p		4,950		+22.9		4,761
	2nd quarter p		4,516		+ 6.4		4,360
	3rd quarter p		4,263		+ 7.7		4,603

* 14-week statistical period; figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.
p provisional.
(a) excluding welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.
(b) including welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.

Energy trends

THE normal pattern of energy statistics, regularly published in this series, will be progressively distorted by the situations now existing in the coal, oil and electricity industries. Although it is proposed to continue, as far as possible, this record of statistics in the energy sector, caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from figures which are affected by a rapidly changing situation.

TABLE 1. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: PRIMARY FUEL INPUT BASIS

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Coal†	Petroleum†	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity
1968	307.0	164.5	125.6	4.3	10.1	2.2	306.4	164.1	125.7	4.3	10.1	2.2
1969	317.7	161.1	135.7	8.4	10.5	2.0	315.1	159.6	134.6	8.4	10.5	2.0
1970	328.0	154.4	145.6	16.0	9.4	2.6	327.9	154.2	145.7	16.0	9.4	2.6
1971	323.3	138.7	147.3	25.8	9.7	1.8	324.4	139.1	148.0	25.8	9.7	1.8
1972	327.7	120.9	157.6	36.7	10.5	2.0	327.6	120.9	157.5	36.7	10.5	2.0
	Unadjusted						Seasonally adjusted (annual rate)					
1972 Jan.-Oct.	260.1	95.0	126.4	28.7	8.4	1.6	324.4	117.6	156.9	36.3	10.4	2.1
1973 Jan.-Oct.	274.8	105.4	129.3	30.4	8.1	1.6	342.7	130.2	161.9	38.4	10.0	2.2
Per cent change	+5.7	+10.9	+2.2	+6.2	−3.5	−0.9	+5.6	+10.7	+3.1	+5.7	−4.1	+2.1
1972 Oct.	26.4	10.5	12.0	3.1	0.7	0.1	344.0	129.2	161.2	39.1	10.1	0.8
1973 Oct.	28.3	11.1	12.8	3.7	0.6	0.1	362.4	132.6	168.8	46.8	9.0	1.4
Per cent change	+7.2	+5.1	+7.0	+18.6	−10.0	+63.2	+5.3	+2.6	+4.7	+19.7	−10.9	+77.1

† Also temperature corrected.

TABLE 2. INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

	Total primary energy	Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution	Final consumption						
			Total	Coal	Other solid fuels	Other coal derived fuels§	Petroleum	Gas†	Electricity
1968	78,816	23,647	55,169	13,613	6,507	732	24,063	4,434	5,820
1969	81,363	24,595	56,768	12,883	6,409	641	25,628	4,962	6,245
1970	83,481	25,541	57,940	11,839	6,008	621	27,198	5,720	6,554
1971	82,521	25,527	56,994	9,867	4,949	542	27,617	7,257	6,762
1972 p	83,847	25,796	58,051	8,085	4,612	513	28,634	9,193	7,014
1972 1st quarter	22,695	6,871	15,824	2,001	1,060	93	7,930	2,753	1,987
2nd quarter	19,849	6,035	13,814	2,004	1,157	134	6,845	2,033	1,641
3rd quarter	17,524	5,433	12,091	1,716	1,165	135	6,037	1,614	1,424
4th quarter	23,779	7,457	16,322	2,364	1,230	151	7,822	2,793	1,962
1973 1st quarter	24,809	7,388	17,421	2,321	1,249	135	8,307	3,258	2,151
2nd quarter p	20,770	6,362	14,408	1,938	1,252	129	7,036	2,272	1,781

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal.
† Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 3. ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY FINAL USERS: HEAT SUPPLIED BASIS

Million therms

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1971 3rd quarter	1971 4th quarter	1972 1st quarter	1972 2nd quarter	1972 3rd quarter	1972 4th quarter	1973 1st quarter	1973 2nd quarter p
Iron and steel industry												
Coal	240	210	154	93	29	35	26	20	18	29	32	13
Other solid fuel	3,521	3,485	3,049	2,899	743	684	567	772	774	786	812	769
Other coal derived fuels§	557	553	490	459	119	109	82	123	122	132	124	117
Gas†	174	244	343	437	98	80	102	98	92	145	104	97
Electricity	368	378	349	335	84	86	88	85	80	82	88	85
Petroleum	2,227	2,328	2,185	2,089	464	555	607	499	430	553	584	509
Total	7,087	7,198	6,570	6,312	1,537	1,549	1,472	1,597	1,516	1,727	1,744	1,590
Other industries												
Coal	5,332	4,824	3,908	2,954	790	983	754	723	638	839	819	718
Other solid fuel	358	375	267	229	55	55	46	61	58	64	63	67
Other coal derived fuels§	72	62	52	54	12	12	10	17	10	17	11	12
Gas†	873	1,172	2,118	3,251	500	681	724	792	767	968	1,055	996
Electricity	2,032	2,105	2,154	2,176	489	571	499	552	517	608	629	640
Petroleum	8,386	8,945	8,982	9,294	1,657	2,650	2,725	2,155	1,687	2,727	2,820	2,100
Total	17,053	17,483	17,481	17,958	3,503	4,952	4,758	4,300	3,677	5,223	5,397	4,553
Domestic sector												
Coal	6,141	5,654	4,829	4,209	861	1,191	1,007	1,056	903	1,243	1,248	1,012
Other solid fuel	1,682	1,483	1,307	1,188	251	335	347	271	262	308	301	318
Gas†	3,211	3,542	3,930	4,509	453	1,210	1,623	935	603	1,348	1,741	949
Electricity	2,464	2,625	2,763	2,960	453	758	958	665	497	840	1,021	684
Petroleum	1,222	1,335	1,321	1,523	138	420	569	292	187	475	612	320
Total	14,720	14,639	14,150	14,389	2,156	3,914	4,504	3,219	2,452	4,214	4,923	3,283
Transport sector												
Coal	80	70	52	30	8	14	6	8	6	10	8	6
Other solid fuel	15	14	5	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other coal derived fuels§	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	93	94	94	92	22	25	24	22	22	24	24	22
Petroleum	10,466	11,002	11,483	11,962	3,057	2,851	2,732	3,030	3,207	2,993]	2,966	3,265
Total	10,666	11,186	11,634	12,086	3,088	2,891	2,763	3,061	3,235	3,027	2,998	3,293
Other final consumers												
Coal	1,090	1,081	924	799	123	278	208	197	151	243	214	189
Other solid fuel	833	651	321	294	60	65	99	52	72	71	73	98
Gas†	704	762	866	996	131	257	311	224	145	316	358	230
Electricity	1,288	1,352	1,402	1,451	259	396	422	317	283	429	389	350
Petroleum	3,327	3,588	3,646	3,766	485	1,065	1,303	879	532	1,052	1,325	842
Total	7,242	7,434	7,159	7,306	1,058	2,061	2,343	1,669	1,183	2,111	2,359	1,709

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

TABLE 4. PRODUCTION AND NET ARRIVALS OF PRINCIPAL FUELS

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels			Electricity generated†		Secondary fuels					Petroleum		
	Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas§§	Nuclear§	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	8.0	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,517	223.4	−3.5	91.4	6.1	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	2.3	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,902	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	+1.5	104.5	2.1	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,920	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,621	248.1	+3.2	102.5	4.6	306
1972 August	8.0	0.02	583	1.7	0.2	1.6	7.9	534	14.4	0.1	8.7	−0.3	25
September	12.5	0.02	664	2.2	0.2	2.1	7.9	802	21.0	0.1	8.6	−0.6	31
October	11.5	0.03	859	2.0	0.1	1.7	8.2	819	19.3	—	8.2	−0.5	19
1973 August	7.8	0.02	553	1.8	0.2	1.5	9.2	523	15.0	−0.1	10.1	−0.5	37
September	12.4	0.02	650	2.4	0.3	1.9	8.5	791	21.4	−0.2	9.1		31
October	10.6	0.03	1,023	1.8		1.5	9.6	949		−0.1			19
November						1.4				−0.1			

§ Generation for public supply
§§ Including natural gas liquids.
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants

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TABLE 5. COAL SUPPLY

Thousand tons

	Total supply	Production				Imports	Tonnage lost (deep-mined)†	
		Total‡		Deep-mined	Opencast		Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted					
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,830	119,911		107,362	10,273	4,919	10,244	22,117
1972 January-Nov.	109,746	104,908		93,914	8,927	4,838	10,244	21,383
1973 January-Nov.	..	121,531		110,868	9,235	..	8,741	..
1972 November	12,029	11,825	10,796	10,834	782	204	—	109
1973 November	..	9,285	8,660	8,279	814	..	—	..
Per cent change	..	−21.5	−19.8	−23.6	+4.1	..	—	..

† NCB mines only ‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board.

TABLE 6. COLLIERY MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVITY AT NCB MINES

	Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period		Absence percentage			Average output per manshift†		Recruitment	Wastage
	Thousands		Per cent			cwt.			
	Total	Underground	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face	Number	
1968	325	257	18.1	4.7	13.4	41.70	129.33	15,262	72,519
1969	300	235	18.3	4.8	13.5	43.45	136.96	23,346	48,295
1970	283	221	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80	25,109	41,581
1971	279	218	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08	28,010	32,309
1972	266	210	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.37	143.71	13,254	26,113
1972 January-November	271‡	213‡	16.4	3.9	12.5	43.22	11,486	14,299	23,723
1973 January-November	258‡	..	..	..	..	45.62	..	16,644	34,727
1972 November	267	210	18.0	4.0	14.0	46.98	151.60	1,519	2,033
1973 November	250	197	..	..	..	40.75	..	1,602	3,658

† Excluding capital working and tip coal. ‡ Weekly average.

TABLE 7. CONSUMPTION OF COAL

Thousand tons

	Total	Overseas shipments	Inland consumption						Colliery disposals			
			Total inland consumption	Collieries	Power stations§§	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry¶	House coal§†	Anthracite and dry † steam coal	Miscellaneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	15,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,710	1,768	120,942	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,568	1,757	2,952
1972 Jan.-Nov.	107,780	1,440	106,340	1,217	57,314	505	17,965	4,044	10,176	11,007	1,546	2,566
1973 Jan.-Nov.	120,932	2,451	114,841	1,239	67,288	474	20,145	3,149	10,744	11,513	1,610	2,328
Per cent change	+12.2	+70.2	+11.4	+1.8	+17.4	−6.1	+12.1	−22.1	+5.6	+4.6	+4.2	−9.3
1972 November	11,077	240	10,837	131	6,006	48	1,800	380	1,044	1,045	120	263
1973 November	12,160	239	11,921	101	7,233	35	1,696	240	1,172	1,048	119	277
Per cent change	+9.8	−0.5	+10.0	−23.2	+20.4	−27.1	−5.8	−36.9	+12.2	+0.3	−1.2	+5.6

† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
¶ Prior to October 1973 the figures relate to actual consumption.
§ Including miners' coal.
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

TABLE 8. STOCKS OF COAL (a) GREAT BRITAIN

End of period

Thousand tons

	Total	Distributed					Undistributed		
		Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Gas works	Coke ovens	Miscellaneous	Total undistributed stocks	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds	Collieries
1968	42,589	14,554	12,490	726	1,107	231	28,035	4,234	23,801
1969	31,416	12,935	11,018	461	1,231	225	18,481	3,159	15,322
1970	18,729	11,627	9,575	276	1,434	342	7,102	1,836	5,266
1971	28,211	17,982	15,712	72	1,777	421	10,229	3,256	6,973
1972	29,796	19,044	16,790	50	1,890	314	10,752	3,308	7,444
1972 November	29,794	19,394	17,217	48	1,789	340	10,400	3,458	6,962
1973 November	32,342	20,322	17,985	30	2,032	275	12,020	3,274	8,746

(a) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 9. GAS: SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND SEND-OUT BY THE PUBLIC GAS SUPPLY SYSTEM

	Natural gas supply			Fuel used for all purposes		Gas sent out		
	Net total into system	Indigenous	Arrivals	Coal	Oil	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			Thousand tons		Million therms		
1968	1,130	740	390	10,646	5,455	4,836	4,745	91
1969	2,267	1,856	411	6,885	5,525	5,437	4,973	464
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	3,590	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	1,881	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10,071	9,775	296	559	1,550	10,614	3,415	7,199
1972 Jan.-October	7,806	7,549	257	451	1,157	8,195	2,746	5,449
1973 Jan.-October	8,300	8,092	208	430	1,412	8,880	1,944	6,936
Per cent change	+6.3	+7.2	−19.1	−4.7	+22.0	+8.4	−29.4	+27.3
1972 October	778	763	15	43	99	820	222	598
1973 October	910	894	16	29	106	947	173	774
Per cent change	+17.0	+17.2	+6.7	−32.6	+7.1	+15.5	−22.1	+29.4

TABLE 10. GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

	Primary fuel demand						Electricity generated				
								By steam plant			
	Total††	Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Nuclear	Other	Electricity sent out	Total electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						Million kilowatt hours				
United Kingdom											
1968	95.20	73.58	10.69	–	8.63	1.91	204,477	24,056	175,873	189,241	193,526
1969	100.75	76.05	13.81	0.14	9.01	1.74	218,402	25,271	188,177	201,970	206,295
1970	107.18	76.17	20.81	0.21	7.73	2.26	228,236	21,870	199,869	210,904	215,488
1971	105.85	71.18	24.16	0.95	8.05	1.51	235,740	23,209	207,808	218,000	222,374
1972	109.38	65.30	31.25	2.26	8.89	1.58	242,745	25,303	212,196	224,700	229,232
1972 January-October	86.61	51.15	25.21	1.81	7.08	1.34	191,220	20,112	166,919	177,839	180,321
1973 January-October	92.11	59.89	23.53	0.62	6.74	1.30	207,535	19,328	184,220	193,446	196,168
Per cent change	+6.3	+17.1	−6.7	−65.6	−4.8	−3.6	+8.5	−3.9	+10.4	+8.8	+8.8
1972 October	8.66	5.67	2.18	0.16	0.60	0.05	18,976	1,712	16,978	17,651	17,756
1973 October	9.57	6.64	2.22	0.07	0.54	0.09	21,158	1,543	19,238	19,731	19,929
Per cent change	+10.4	+17.1	+2.0	−57.1	−10.5	+86.0	+11.5	−9.9	+13.3	+11.8	+12.2
England and Wales											
1968	84.36	67.30	8.86	–	7.73	0.47	182,244	21,549	159,611	168,817	169,884
1969	89.35	69.16	11.61	0.14	8.05	0.39	193,474	22,582	169,470	179,307	180,887
1970	94.47	69.61	17.45	0.21	6.79	0.41	200,421	19,230	179,184	185,505	188,594
1971	93.30	64.95	20.07	0.95	7.19	0.14	208,070	20,679	186,144	192,738	195,127
1972	95.63	58.24	26.74	2.26	8.08	0.31	212,910	23,010	187,951	197,199	200,239
1972 January-October	75.88	45.70	21.66	1.81	6.44	0.26	167,930	18,275	148,141	155,439	157,882
1973 January-October	79.74	53.25	19.61	0.62	6.12	0.11	181,081	17,547	162,298	168,001	170,876
Per cent change	+5.1	+16.5	−9.5	−65.6	−4.9	−57.5	+7.8	−4.0	+9.6	+8.1	+8.2
1972 October	7.63	5.10	1.80	0.16	0.55	0.02	16,777	1,575	15,040	15,545	15,624
1973 October	8.36	5.88	1.90	0.07	0.50	0.01	18,581	1,449	16,965	17,272	17,328
Per cent change	+9.6	+15.2	+5.3	−57.1	−7.9	−37.5	+10.8	−8.0	+12.8	+11.1	+10.9

† Including generation by oil-engine and hydro-electric plant. †† Including coke.

TABLE 11. PLANT CAPACITY OF THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY

Megawatts

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		
	Output capacity			Output capacity		
	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period
1968	51,029	4,173	42,884	44,372	3,439	37,735
1969	52,735	2,777	43,885	46,035	2,661	38,158
1970	57,237	5,791	44,161	49,335	4,511	38,651
1971	61,972	5,178	44,867	53,559	4,592	39,066
1972	65,067	3,618	45,897	56,055	3,029	39,927
1972 October	64,065	7	37,679	55,130	7	32,046
1973 October	66,236	470	41,385	57,132	470	35,441

† Including revisions to interim ratings.

TABLE 12. ELECTRICITY GENERATED OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM

GWh

	Iron and steel (1)	Engineering and other metal trades (2)	Food, drink and tobacco (3)	Coal mining (4)	Chemical and allied trades: Nuclear power stations (5)	Chemical and allied trades: Other† (6)	Textiles, leather and clothing (7)	Paper, printing and stationery (8)	Other industries (including gas and water-works) (9)	Total industry (10)	Transport under-takings (11)	Total (12)
1968	2,779	1,412	376	623	3,655	5,753	568	2,857	598	18,621	625	19,246
1969	2,835	1,328	383	585	3,854	6,769	545	2,970	643	19,912	685	20,597
1970	2,700	1,508	375	478	4,142	6,846	564	2,965	637	20,215	664	20,879
1971	2,888	1,344	410	411	4,339	6,987	535	2,671	629	20,214	677	20,891
1972	2,587	1,320	409	420	4,098	7,408	458	2,786	679	20,165	689	20,854
1972 1st quarter	743	319	140	77	1,255	1,925	105	710	188	5,462	178	5,640
2nd quarter	618	318	53	117	907	1,916	119	679	160	4,887	167	5,054
3rd quarter	550	332	45	100	950	1,766	112	633	149	4,637	163	4,800
4th quarter	676	351	171	126	986	1,801	122	764	182	5,179	181	5,360
1973 1st quarter	797	624	108	139	1,157	2,060	133	773	203	5,994	194	6,188
2nd quarter	641	565	62	113	1,001	1,843	127	692	169	5,213	175	5,388
3rd quarter	553	672	62	90	1,105	1,743	114	584	156	5,079	162	5,241

† Including production by the mineral oil refining industry

TABLE 13. SALES OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY BY THE PUBLIC SUPPLY SYSTEMS

	Gas: Total	Gas: Iron and steel industry	Gas: Other industries	Gas: Domestic	Gas: Other	Electricity: Total	Electricity: Iron and steel industry	Electricity: Other industries	Electricity: Domestic	Electricity: Other
	Million therms					GWh				
1968	4,443	140	820	2,829	654	177,096	11,000	62,826	66,655	36,615
1969	5,000	174	911	3,211	704	188,834	11,693	65,742	72,185	39,214
1970	5,780	244	1,232	3,542	762	197,751	12,004	67,489	77,213	41,045
1971	7,520	343	2,381	3,930	866	203,433	10,837	69,371	80,674	42,551
1972	9,787	437	3,845	4,509	996	210,470	10,774	69,117	86,723	43,856
1972 1st quarter	2,883	102	853	1,823	305	59,535	2,766	15,970	28,068	12,731
2nd quarter	2,223	98	968	935	222	49,385	2,682	17,630	19,468	9,605
3rd quarter	1,738	92	897	603	146	42,124	2,620	16,330	14,567	8,607
4th quarter	2,943	145	1,127	1,348	323	59,426	2,706	19,187	24,620	12,913
1973 1st quarter	3,306	104	1,104	1,741	357	66,562	2,977	19,795	30,015	13,775
2nd quarter p	2,330	97	1,047	955	231	52,391	2,947	18,715	20,115	10,614

p Provisional.

TABLE 14. REFINERY THROUGHPUT AND OUTPUT OF FINISHED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Thousand tons

	Through-put of crude, process and shale oils	Refinery fuel	Total output of finished products††	Gases: Butane and propane	Gases: Other petroleum	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Burning oil†	Kerosene: Vaporising oil	Gas/diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
1968	81,787	5,073	75,832	1,022	586	430	9,379	247	4,583	69	16,874	33,718	1,019	1,726
1969	90,251	5,547	83,743	1,129	507	312	10,065	195	5,310	56	19,170	37,661	1,183	1,695
1970	100,301	5,933	93,200	1,163	364	287	11,167	186	5,724	36	22,159	42,181	1,303	1,886
1971	103,678	6,086	96,693	1,217	280	180	12,324	129	6,108	40	24,068	42,491	1,407	2,061
1972	105,290	6,319	97,797	1,440	363	416	13,417	123	6,689	31	25,133	40,355	1,312	1,972
1972 January-September	78,061	4,706	72,624	1,056	262	310	10,134	97	4,963	26	18,064	29,933	960	1,520
1973 January-September	83,033	5,115	76,970	1,182	283	307	11,073	106	5,242	27	19,926	30,682	1,066	1,679
Per cent change	+6.4	+8.7	+6.0	+11.9	+8.0	−0.9	+9.3	+9.3	+5.6	+3.8	+6.8	+2.5	+11.0	+10.5
1972 September	8,307	521	7,691	125	24	33	1,190	12	549	3	1,915	3,159	109	154
1973 September	9,019	565	8,317	130	26	39	1,203	8	553	−1	2,117	3,308	118	199
Per cent change	+8.6	+8.4	+8.1	+4.0	+8.3	+18.2	+1.1	−33.3	+0.7		+10.5	+4.7	+8.3	+29.2

† Including aviation turbine fuel.

†† Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production: refinery losses have been excluded.

TABLE 15. DELIVERIES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR INLAND CONSUMPTION

	Total §	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Kerosene: Vaporising oil	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil †	Lubricating oils	Bitumen	Paraffin wax
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2 036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1972 January-October	70,190	117	13,039	179	3,309	2,207	37	4,285	11,928	32,838	918	1,867	54
1973 January-October	71,235	119	14,161	191	3,604	2,399	31	4,615	11,783	31,689	979	2,093	60
Per cent change	+1.5	+1.8	+8.6	+6.5	+8.9	+8.7	−16.3	+7.7	−1.2	−3.5	+6.7	+12.1	+12.2
1972 October	7,273	12	1,331	20	330	238	3	458	1,217	3,463	98	206	6
1973 October	7,765	13	1,541	21	365	241	2	531	1,352	3,340	108	224	6
Per cent change	+6.8	+5.8	+15.8	+6.2	+10.7	+43.1	−25.6	+16.1	+11.1	−3.5	+10.3	+8.4	+0.6

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries.

† Excluding refinery consumption.

Index of industrial production in October

THE provisional estimate index of production for October 1973, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 112.1 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 112.4.

For the three months August to October 1973, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.7 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months, May 1973 to July 1973; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 1 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1968	97.2	111.4	95.8	96.5	98.9	92.7	84.0	89.8	94.7	92.0	86.0	90.8	95.1	101.1	98.3
1969	99.9	104.9	99.6	99.4	101.0	96.8	92.1	95.1	99.9	97.0	92.4	97.2	94.8	106.3	104.1
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.5	99.7	99.7	101.5	101.4	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.3	100.1	100.9	102.5	96.5	99.5	93.3
1972	102.2	84.0	101.6	105.7	105.4	106.3	102.6	107.8	98.6	92.6	95.0	111.0	91.8	100.6	94.2
1971 1st qtr.	100.2	102.5	100.0	101.5					99.4						
2nd qtr.	100.9	102.9	100.3	101.7					100.7						
3rd qtr.	100.6	101.4	99.4	101.3					99.4						
4th qtr.	100.4	92.0	99.0	101.7					97.9						
1972 1st qtr.	98.0	45.4	98.4	105.6	104.0	108.4	97.4	104.1	96.5	94.8	93.6	108.1	90.4	93.9	89.1
2nd qtr.	102.7	95.7	101.3	105.6	105.1	106.5	100.9	108.1	98.1	93.6	93.8	108.2	93.0	99.4	94.2
3rd qtr.	102.4	95.0	101.6	105.8	105.9	105.6	106.7	106.8	98.1	90.4	96.8	109.4	91.5	102.1	96.7
4th qtr.	105.7	99.7	105.3	105.8	106.6	104.5	105.6	112.0	101.8	91.6	95.9	118.4	92.1	107.2	96.8
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	99.3	110.5	107.8	106.2	111.4	107.3	119.3	108.8	103.7	103.0	133.0	93.9	102.6	101.8
2nd qtr.	110.4	94.8	110.3	108.2	106.4	113.9	107.4	119.8	108.5	101.6	111.6	135.3	94.6	99.0	103.5
3rd qtr.	111.4	93.0	112.0	105.8	105.7	115.3	114.8	123.3	112.0	103.4	113.4	140.6	95.8	105.7	104.6
1973 March	111.9	99	112.6	108	107	109	107	121	111	106	106	136	95	103	104
April	110.0	94	109.9	109	107	112	103	117	108	101	110	134	94	98	103
May	109.9	96	109.0	109	106	115	106	122	108	102	112	136	94	96	102
June	111.1	94	112.2	109	106	114	114	121	110	102	113	137	96	103	105
July	111.5	94	111.9	109	105	116	113	121	112	104	113	140	96	104	109
Aug	111.0	91	111.8	110	107	116	120	121	112	103	114	141	96	109	103
Sep	111.6	94	112.3	109	106	115	112	127	111	103	113	141	96	104	102
Oct.	112.1	93	112.4	109	105	114	115	128	112	103	113	141	95	107	99
May-July (av.)	110.8	95	111.0	109	106	115	115	121	110	103	113	138	95	101	105
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	111.6	93	112.2	109	106	115	116	125	112	103	113	141	96	107	101

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1968	97.5	96.8	99.7	98.9	97.1	104.4	101.8	102.2	103.9	99.7	106.5	96.2	95.7	103.5	91.6
1969	100.8	101.2	99.7	100.4	100.2	103.0	100.4	103.7	102.7	105.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	102.1	96.2
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	90.4	87.6	99.0	102.3	100.8	102.8	105.4	108.4	107.5	109.8	103.0	97.3	100.6	102.8	103.9
1972	88.8	87.0	94.2	104.5	102.7	106.9	107.9	115.5	115.9	114.9	113.0	102.4	104.4	105.2	111.1
1971 1st qtr.	94.8			102.5										100.9	99.2
2nd qtr.	92.0			102.5										102.1	102.5
3rd qtr.	89.3			102.2										103.3	105.8
4th qtr.	85.0			102.2										105.3	108.0
1972 1st qtr.	81.3	79.0	88.7	100.1	96.5	103.8	107.0	106.6	108.5	103.5	110.9	98.8	97.6	106.9	102.9
2nd qtr.	88.5	87.9	90.3	104.0	102.6	104.9	106.9	116.7	116.2	117.6	113.9	101.3	103.1	107.7	111.6
3rd qtr.	89.8	88.4	94.5	105.7	104.6	106.6	107.7	113.9	114.7	112.7	111.6	103.1	106.1	101.7	115.1
4th qtr.	95.4	92.9	103.4	108.3	107.2	112.1	109.9	124.7	124.1	125.7	115.8	106.4	110.6	104.6	114.8
1973 1st qtr.	97.8	95.6	104.9	110.2	110.4	102.2	110.9	130.8	136.8	121.4	132.0	109.6	108.6	110.3	115.0
2nd qtr.	93.4	90.5	102.2	112.3	110.9	103.2	116.6	127.5	127.1	128.2	128.9	112.6	109.2	109.8	121.2
3rd qtr.	95.3	93.1	101.8	108.8	106.6	104.8	113.8	125.4	126.3	124.1	130.5	112.5	110.6		119.6
1973 March	103	102	105	114	116	102	111	134	138	127	146	111	109		114
April	95	91	106	113	111	103	118	131	130	133	130	112	110		120
May	88	86	93	109	107	104	115	123	125	120	127	111	109		127
June	97	95	107	115	115	103	117	129	126	132	130	115	108		111
July	93	92	96	108	106	105	113	128	128	128	132	113	112		122
Aug	93	91	99	108	106	105	114	126	127	124	127	112	111		118
Sep	100	96	110	110	108	104	115	122	124	121	132	112	109		120
Oct	96	93	105	111	109	105	116	127	130	121	128	112	114		129
May-Jul. (av.)	93	91	99	111	109	104	115	127	126	127	130	113	110		120
Aug.-Oct. (av.)	96	93	105	110	108	105	115	125	127	122	129	112	111		122

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended August 1973 net new orders (pairage seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were estimated to be 14 per cent higher than in the three months ended May 1973. Deliveries were 4 per cent lower than in the previous three months and the growth in order books continued: orders on hand at the end of August were 23 per cent above the May level. Production in the three months ended August was 7 per cent higher than in the three months ended May.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

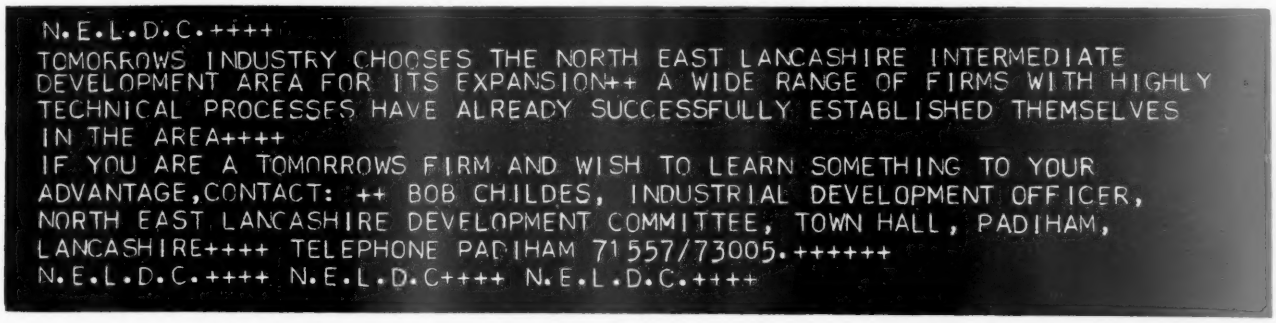
The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only, sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Stock figures represent manufacturers' stocks of complete footwear at the end of each quarter, including footwear awaiting delivery but not invoiced.

INDEX OF PRODUCTION; ORDERS ON HAND, NET NEW ORDERS, DELIVERIES AND STOCKS OF COMPLETE FOOTWEAR

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6			..			16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.8			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1971 1st quarter	103	40.5	39.1 r	56.0	17.1	16.4 r	..	16.6	16.7	23.8	17.3
2nd quarter	107	43.3	36.5 r	67.9	16.6	15.9 r	26.5	15.7	16.8	22.5	21.1
3rd quarter	115	31.8	37.6 r	49.0	12.8	16.6 r	18.3	16.6	16.2 r	24.6	15.6
4th quarter	107	32.5	34.1 r	55.7	16.1	14.0 r	26.6	15.8	15.1 r	24.4	19.4
1972 1st quarter	105	37.7	36.4 r	53.4	18.0	16.8 r	24.7	16.3	16.0 r	25.5	20.0
2nd quarter	98	35.7	28.8 r	65.1	13.7	12.8 r	25.8	14.4	15.3 r	21.9	24.1
3rd quarter	112	26.4	32.3 r	49.7	13.1	17.2 r	20.9	16.2	16.0 r	26.0	18.2
4th quarter	98	29.5	31.8 r	59.6	15.8	14.0 r	27.7	14.8	14.2	24.4	18.5
1973 1st quarter	104	36.2	36.0 r	62.4	18.1	17.2	29.6	15.9	15.8	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	104	44.5	41.3 r	84.6	17.2	17.3	32.8	14.4	15.5	25.4	20.6
1972 April	99	40.2	34.8 r	54.5	16.6	14.6 r	22.1	14.2	16.2	21.0	
May	99	43.2	35.5 r	67.7	17.5	15.3 r	35.8	14.5	14.6	22.7	
June	97	35.7	28.8 r	65.1	6.9	8.5 r	19.5	14.4	15.2 r	22.1	
July	115	30.1	28.3 r	57.0	9.3	15.9 r	16.0	14.9	16.4	24.0	
August	114	31.9	35.1 r	55.5	17.7	23.4 r	23.3	16.0	16.5 r	24.8	
September	108	26.4	32.3 r	49.7	12.2	12.4 r	23.4	17.6	15.2	29.2	
October	99	25.4	31.2 r	49.9	16.5	13.2 r	28.6	17.5	14.3	28.5	
November	99	29.0	31.4 r	58.7	19.4	14.6 r	34.9	15.9	14.4	26.1	
December	97	29.5	31.8 r	59.6	11.4	14.1 r	19.7	10.9	13.8	18.8	
1973 January	98	33.1	38.5 r	61.7	18.1	21.9	27.9	14.5	15.2	25.8	
February	109	34.5	37.6 r	61.4	16.8	14.8	27.8	15.4	15.7	28.1	
March	105	36.2	36.0 r	62.4	19.5	14.7	32.1	17.8	16.4	32.2	
April	107	39.9	36.3 r	73.5	18.0	16.1	36.6	14.4	15.7	25.4	
May	103	44.2	38.2 r	84.9	19.5	17.3	37.8	15.2	15.4	26.4	
June	101	44.5	41.3 r	84.6	14.1	18.5	24.1	13.8	15.3	24.3	
July p	115	41.0	44.2 r	75.7	10.9	18.1	18.1	14.4	15.2	27.0	
August p	122	39.7	46.9	74.4	13.4	18.0	27.6	14.8	15.3	29.0	


N.E.L.D.C.++++
TOMORROWS INDUSTRY CHOOSES THE NORTH EAST LANCASHIRE INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT AREA FOR ITS EXPANSION++ A WIDE RANGE OF FIRMS WITH HIGHLY TECHNICAL PROCESSES HAVE ALREADY SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE AREA++++
IF YOU ARE A TOMORROWS FIRM AND WISH TO LEARN SOMETHING TO YOUR ADVANTAGE,CONTACT: ++ BOB CHILDES, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, NORTH EAST LANCASHIRE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, TOWN HALL, PADIHAM, LANCASHIRE++++ TELEPHONE PADIHAM 71557/73005.++++++
N.E.L.D.C.++++ N.E.L.D.C+++ N.E.L.D.C.++++

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in January 1974

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in January. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
January			
3 Thurs.	Capital issues and redemptions (Dec.)	PN	Bank of England
	UK official reserves (Dec.)	PN	Treasury
4 Fri.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Dec.)	London Gazette	Treasury
7 Mon.	Investment intentions of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries for 1974 and 1975	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (Nov.)	PN	DTI
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Nov.)	PN	DTI
8 Tues.	Central Government borrowing requirement (Nov.)	Fin. Stats.	CSO/ Treasury
	Personal income, expenditure and savings (3rd qtr.) and gross domestic product (3rd qtr.-revised)	PN	CSO
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Dec.-prov.)	PN	DTI
9 Wed.	London Clearing Banks monthly statement (mid-Dec.)	PN	CLCB
	UK Banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Dec.)	PN	Bank of England
10 Thurs.	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (3rd qtr.-revised)	T & I	DTI
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (3rd qtr.-revised)		
	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Sept.)		
	Import and Export unit value and volume index numbers; terms of trade (Nov.)	PN	DTI
11 Fri.	Crude steel production (Dec.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Building Societies receipts and loans (Dec.)	PN	BSA
14 Mon.	Wholesale price index numbers (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the catering trades (Nov.)	PN	DTI
15 Tues.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (Dec.)	PN	DTI
17 Thurs.	Index of industrial production (Nov.)	PN	CSO
18 Fri.	Consumers' expenditure (4th qtr.-1st prelim. estimate)	PN	CSO
	Retail prices index (Dec.)	PN	Department of Employment
20 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Dec.)	PN	National Savings Committee
21 Mon.	Appropriation account of companies (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Net acquisition of financial assets—analysis by sector (3rd qtr.)		
	Financial accounts of industrial and commercial company and personal sectors (3rd qtr.)		
	UK Banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Dec.)	PN	Bank of England
	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-Dec.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Nov.)		
22 Tues.	New vehicle registrations (Dec.)	PN	Department of the Environment
24 Thurs.	Energy trends	T & I	DTI
	Unemployment (prov.-Jan.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (prov.-Jan.)		
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Dec.-final)	PN	DTI
30 Wed.	Construction new orders (Nov.)	PN	Department of the Environment
31 Thurs.	Unemployment (Dec.-final)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Nov.)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Nov.)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Dec.)		
	Bricks and cement production (Dec.)	PN	Department of the Environment
	Slum clearance (3rd qtr.)	PN	Department of Environment
	Housing starts and completions (Dec.)		
	House improvement grants approved (Dec.)		

* PN = Press Notice.

Index of retail prices for November

THE index of retail prices for all items for November 13, 1973 was 186.8 (January 16, 1962 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on October (185.4) and of 10.3 per cent on November 1972 (169.3).

The index for all items excluding food in November 1973 was 180.4—an increase of 0.7 per cent (1.3 points) on October.

The index for food in November was 207.0—an increase of 0.9 per cent (1.9 points) on October.

The rise in the all items index in November was due to higher prices for food, higher rents and higher prices for clothing, electricity and some other goods and services.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, December 21, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Review No. 4—27th Year	BR/E 37186/23/12/78	8	December 19	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board.
Free in the Sun	BR/E 37187/23/12/78	31	December 19	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	John Turner Enterprises Ltd.
Movietone News 2324	BR/E 37048/23/12/78	8	December 21	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2324A	BR/E 37049/23/12/78	7	December 21	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Robin Hood	F 37177	83	December 17	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Magnum Force	F 37178	122	December 18	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	The Malposa Company
The Stewardesses	F 37179	69	December 18	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Sherpix Inc.
Gordon's War	F 37180	90	December 18	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Palomar Pictures International Inc.
Enter the Dragon	F 37181	98	December 18	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Sequoia Productions Inc. and Concord Productions Ltd. Hong Kong
Hare Breadth Hurry	F 37182	7	December 18	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.
Jungle Habitat	F 37183	9	December 18	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Productions Inc.
Lost in the Desert	F 37184	84	December 18	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Mimosa Film Productions (Pty) Ltd. Johannesburg
The Golden Voyage of Sinbad	F 37185	105	December 18	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Morningside Productions Inc.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Oct. 18 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	Dec. 20 1973
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 22 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Computers: UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 11 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov. 15 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Dec. 13 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Aug. 30 1973
household consumption (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	Dec. 6 1973
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	Nov. 29 1973
Wales index (Q)	Oct. 18 1973
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Nov. 15 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct. 11 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools: deliveries and orders (Q)	Nov. 22 1973
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
production (M)	Nov. 29 1973
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Nov. 29 1973
estimated figures (M)	Dec. 13 1973
motor trade turnover (M)	Aug. 16 1973
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 20 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Dec. 13 1973
value: analysis of trends (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Dec. 6 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Nov. 29 1973
stocks (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Dec. 6 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
retail (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Dec. 13 1973
carpet sales (M)	Oct. 25 1973
cotton industry production (M)	Oct. 25 1973
hosiery production (M)	Nov. 22 1973
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 15 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 8 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Nov. 15 1973
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	This week
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	Dec. 20 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	This week
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 6 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec. 13 1973
ECGD local offices	Dec. 13 1973
Guide to DTI	Dec. 6 1973
Official Receivers' offices	Dec. 20 1973
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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TOURISM

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom during October

HALF a million foreign visitors, including all travellers from EEC countries, arrived in the United Kingdom in October, 15 per cent more than in October 1972, according to the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority. (The figures exclude visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth citizens.)

Total arrivals during the first 10 months of 1973 were 5,593,000, 10 per cent more than for the corresponding period of 1972.

EEC countries

Arrivals from EEC countries (excluding the Irish Republic) were 242,000, an increase of nearly 25 per cent over October 1972. The total for the first 10 months of this year now exceeds that for the whole of 1972. Arrivals from all EEC countries have increased this year with the largest numerical increases from Germany and Belgium.

Other foreign countries

Total foreign visitor arrivals from non-EEC countries were 259,000 in October, 8 per cent up on 1972. By comparison with last year, the number of visitors from the United States fell for the fifth month in succession, being 5 per cent lower in October, than in 1972. Meanwhile arrivals from non-EEC Western European countries are up 17 per cent for the first 10 months of this year.

Seasonally adjusted figures

The seasonally adjusted series for the United States shows that the underlying level of arrivals may now be rising again after its recent fall. Arrivals from other areas have been broadly maintained during most of this year.

Travel expenditure

The provisional estimate of expenditure by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1973, seasonally adjusted, was about £310 million; seasonally adjusted expenditure abroad by United Kingdom residents was also about £310 million for the same period. (See the quarterly figures in Table 2. Further details will be given in the Business Monitor, M6: Overseas Travel and Tourism, to be published by HMSO early next year).

TABLE 1. FOREIGN ARRIVALS

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries							
			Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1972										
January	124	223	32	56	56	136	31	50	119	242
February	105	208	30	54	46	134	25	49	101	237
March	240	264	51	62	84	139	34	51	169	252
April	234	264	50	62	114	138	41	49	205	249
May	253	217	54	54	166	136	49	48	269	238
June	254	210	77	55	213	120	61	50	351	225
July	472	213	126	57	242	119	86	49	454	225
August	358	209	72	57	213	118	86	51	371	226
September	244	229	61	58	199	139	72	51	332	248
October	195	245	59	62	129	142	51	52	239	256
November	137	245	43	60	79	142	33	54	155	256
December	169	258	45	64	71	139	41	58	157	261
1973										
January	139	254	35	62	60	136	34	54	129	252
February	132	268	36	65	51	139	29	56	116	260
March	170	272	44	73	88	138	46	69	178	280
April	334	272	78	73	129	144	49	60	256	277
May	266	238	56	56	167	134	61	60	284	250
June	299	255	88	65	196	126	73	60	357	251
July	535	250	142	65	228	118	106	61	476	244
August	408	248	89	70	197	114	101	60	387	244
September	278	266	74	71	181	127	91	64	346	262
October	242	309	73	77	122	139	64	64	259	280
Jan.-Oct.										
1972	2,479		612		1,462		537		2,611	
1973	2,803		716		1,419		654		2,789	

Total arrivals = all persons admitted, including long stay and short stay visitors from EEC countries.
Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries, excluding Commonwealth countries.
UA = unadjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office

TABLE 2. OVERSEAS EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

	Earnings from overseas visitors to UK		Expenditure by UK residents overseas		Balance
1971	489		437		
1972	551		529		
	unadjusted	seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	seasonally adjusted	seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	80	140	71	132	8
2nd quarter	129	135	122	130	5
3rd quarter	213	134	241	131	3
4th quarter	129	142	95	136	6
1973 1st quarter	98	152	91	150	2
2nd quarter	152	159	160	160	−1

Source: International Passenger Survey.

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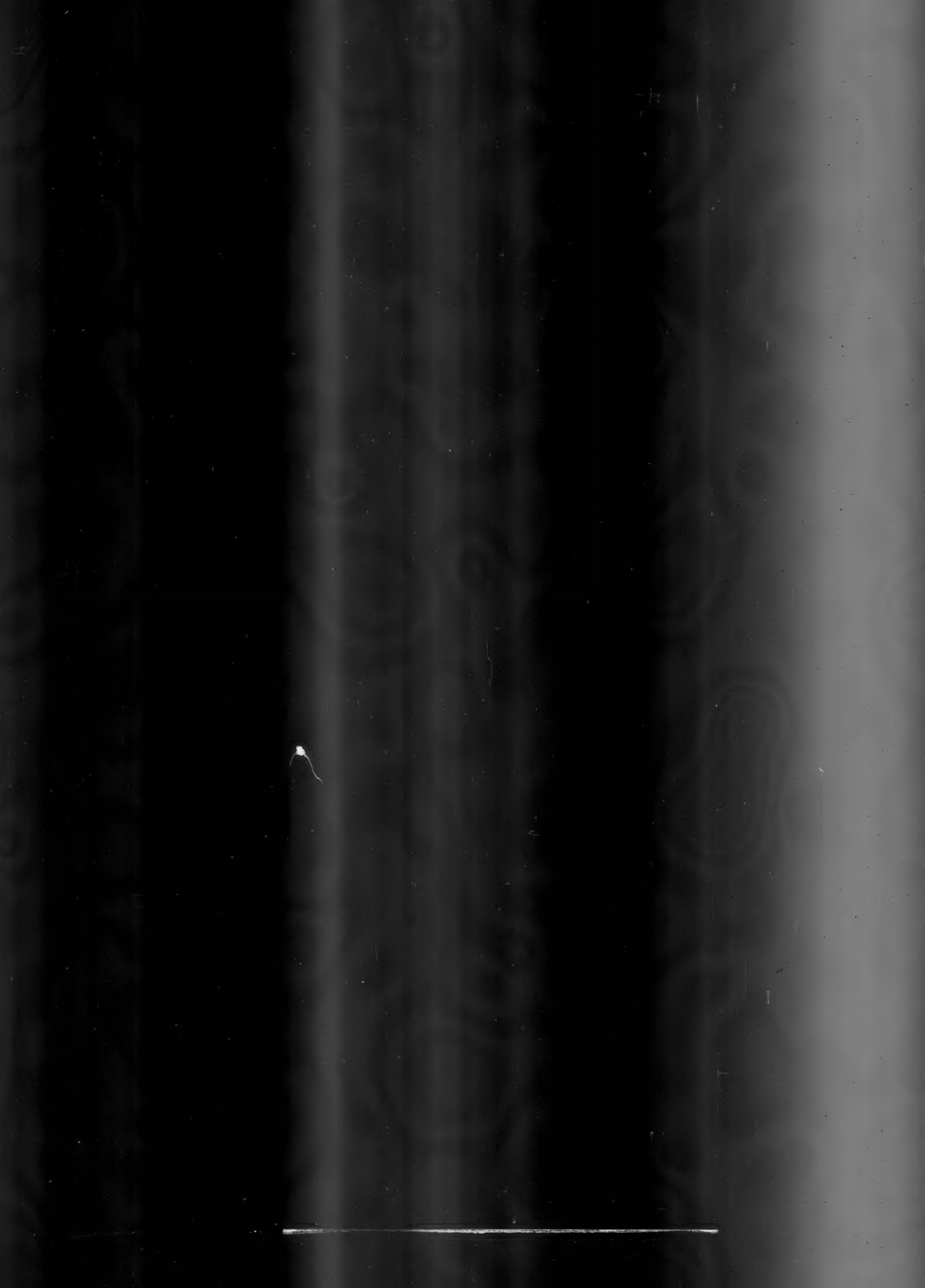
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